

LIFE



BRITISH WOMEN

AUGUST 4, 1941 **10** CENTS
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SMOKE MEANS TROUBLE!



THERE'S trouble *ahead* for the fellow who smokes where smoking's not allowed.

But there may be trouble *right now* for the man who drives a car with a smoking exhaust.

For smoke from the exhaust of a car is too often the sign of excessive engine wear. And that means waste of power, gas and oil.

Act *now* before your car becomes a wasteful smoker! Change to Insulated Havoline, the motor oil especially made to take the punishment of today's efficient, high-speed engines.

Havoline stands up to heat that breaks down ordinary oil—gives full protection at running temperatures on the hottest days—because Havoline is *insulated*.

It flows freely when cold and lubricates at temperatures that make ordinary oils sluggish.

And harmful, carbon-forming impurities are removed, thanks to a special distilling process.

For safety and smoother performance, change to Insulated Havoline Motor Oil *now* at Texaco and other good dealers everywhere.



DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE!

Change to Insulated Havoline Motor Oil and eliminate excessive engine wear. Remember, inefficient lubrication costs motorists millions of dollars every year.

TUNE IN: "MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE"—All star radio program every Wednesday night, Columbia Broadcasting System, 9:00 E.D.T., 8:00 E.S.T., 8:00 C.D.T., 7:00 C.S.T., 6:00 M.S.T., 5:00 P.S.T.



*"What's wrong, Cowboy
...car go lame?"*

COWBOY: *This thing's worse'n a half-broke bronc. I was raised to use brandin' irons, not tire irons.*

GIRL: *Too bad you don't know rubber like you know saddle leather!*

COWBOY: *Meanin' what?*

GIRL: *When you're horse trading, you put your brand on the best in the corral. Right? Use the same savvy when you buy tires—switch to B. F. Goodrich.*

THE BEST WAY to keep your car sure-footed is to put Silver-towns all around. They'll keep your jack in the tool-box. They'll stand between you and the danger of skids and blowouts. And they'll give you thousands of extra miles ... extra safe miles.

That extra mileage is built right

into every Silvertown tire. It's put there by Duramin, the amazing B. F. Goodrich discovery that keeps rubber young; keeps tires tough and durable. Because of Duramin, Silvertowns stay safer longer.

When you're driving, the only thing touching the rest of the

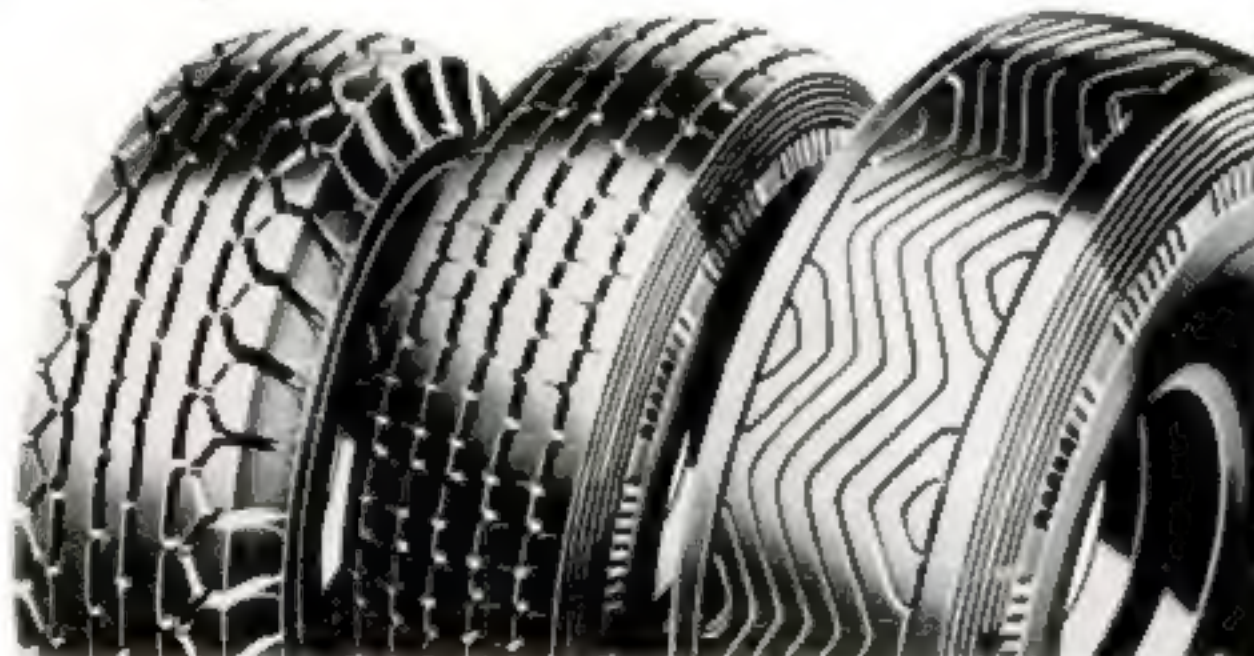
world is your tires! A lot depends upon them. They ought to be good. They ought to be Silver-towns. Trade-in allowances are high today, and prices are the lowest in years. If you prefer the Budget Plan, many B. F. Goodrich Dealers and all Goodrich Silvertown Stores offer it.

★ ★ ★
See the new
SILVERTOWNS

(Left)
SAFETY SILVERTOWN. Duramin gives it longer wear, and top quality. Hi-Flex cords make it stronger than ever.

(Center)
DELUXE SILVERTOWN. Duramin-made. Gives the best combination of mileage safety, comfort, and quiet running.

(Right)
LIFE-SAVER SILVERTOWN. No tire can stop you quicker, or keep you safer from skids. Gives 20% more miles than the original Life-Saver tread tire.



SOME B. F. GOODRICH FIRSTS THAT ARE HELPING TO CONSERVE AMERICA'S VITAL RUBBER SUPPLY

AMERIPOL, the first synthetic rubber used in automobile tires sold to the American public.

CARBON BLACK TREAD, a B. F. Goodrich development that more than doubled tire mileage.

DURAMIN, the amazing discovery that keeps rubber young, makes tires wear longer, stay safer.





TOO BAD FOR DAVEY... he had the double O

THE girl he had always been crazy about, marrying someone else! Once, years ago, before Charlie came along, Davey might have had a chance. Edith really liked him but, fastidious girl that she was, she simply couldn't put up with the "Double O" (Offensive-looking teeth and Offensive breath).

What a chump a man is to take chances when there's a delightful double precaution against frequent causes of "Double O."

For dull, offensive-looking teeth, you ought to try the new Listerine Tooth Paste... there's really something!

It's especially created to go after ugly surface stains, and then allows special polishing agents to help bring out the natural flash and brilliance of the enamel.

You simply have no idea how much

better this new paste makes your teeth look... how it enhances your smile!

Now for bad breath, largely due, according to a number of authorities, to food fermentation in the mouth. For this condition there is a simple answer—Listerine Antiseptic, notable for its antiseptic and deodorant power. Almost immediately it makes your breath sweeter, fresher, less likely to offend.

If you want to put your best foot forward, use Listerine Tooth Paste and Listerine Antiseptic, night and morning, and before every social engagement. It's the ideal pair for oral care—the double precaution against the "Double O" (Offensive-looking teeth and Offensive breath).

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

the double precaution
against double O

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

and LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

U. S. Guns and Trucks

Sirs:

In your July 14 issue the following statement appears: "Dead Russians pay the price for trying to use a 37-mm. anti-tank gun, like the one now used by the U. S. Army, against the Germans. Gun probably never fired." In the first place, the U. S. Army probably would fire their gun. Further, specifically what do you know about the performance characteristics of the U. S. Army 37-mm. anti-tank gun?

WALTER T. WILSON

Rockville, Md.

● Until the Spanish Civil War, the 37-mm. gun was the standard anti-tank gun of the world's armies. In that struggle, however, the new Russian 45-mm. anti-tank gun proved itself so superior to any smaller gun that military experts had to revise their thinking. Before World War II started, the Belgians, Swiss, Dutch, Estonians and French adopted larger guns. Unfortunately the French, Dutch and Belgians did not have many such guns available during May and June of last year, and the smaller 25's and 37's of the French proved incapable of stopping the German tanks.

Today the Germans have a new, powerful 50-mm. anti-tank gun available in quantity and the English have a smaller number of their new 57-mm. guns. The American 37, of course, is still effective against scout cars and light tanks. Unfortunately a panzer division puts medium and heavy tanks up front in its attacks. Their job is to clear out anti-tank nests. Against these tanks, a 37 would be ineffective. —ED.

Sirs:

Your July 14 issue has a photograph of some Nazi tanks, trucks and cars which you say are "built for tough go-



U. S. TRUCKS UP A CREEK

ing, unlike U. S. models based on commercial vehicles."

Enclosed is a picture showing "commercial vehicles" undergoing an Army test that speaks for itself.

R. HALLORAN

Newton Highlands, Mass.

● LIFE did not say that American Army trucks cannot weather plenty of tough going. In Germany, ever since 1933, the average truck has been designed and built only because of its military value. In the U. S. until last year military value was unimportant in a truck. Since then, truck manufacturers have been forced to redesign their commercial vehicles, make them into trucks for the Army. They have done a remarkably good job but have not evolved a truck completely successful from the purely military point of view. —ED.

Estonia, Latvia

Sirs:

It was with great astonishment that upon reading the map on page 16 of

your July 14 issue I saw that the country of Estonia had changed places with Latvia. You see, I have been corresponding with a girl in Estonia for several years and Estonia, according to her, is north of Latvia.

A. E. OLESEN

Portland, Me.

● LIFE's mistake. LIFE should remember that, on the map, the small Baltic countries run alphabetically from north to south—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. —ED.

"Soviet's Chances"

Sirs:

In your July 14 issue there appeared an article entitled "Soviet's Chances" by Alexander Kerensky (on p. 78), in which he describes a book called *The Battle for the World* as having been published by "a Communist publishing firm." As a friend of the author, I am aware that this is wholly untrue and further aware that this book has been widely praised by most of the leading book reviewers, including a reviewer on the staff of TIME magazine.

JULIEN OSBORNE

New York, N. Y.

● Right. The book was issued by a prominent American publishing firm and the necessary correction was made in subsequent runs of the magazine. LIFE regrets its mistake. —ED.

Pitch Game

Sirs:

Your picture in the May 12 issue, showing girls at a benefit show in New York reclining on couches with one leg



"HOGPLA" IN LONDON

in the air while men throw garters over their legs, started something.

Now we have the same game here in London. It is played in the lounge of the Windmill Theatre and proceeds go to the Comfort for the Troops Fund.

JOSIAH DOOLEY

London, England

No Soldiers or Dogs

Sirs:

According to your July 14 issue, Thomas E. Dewey reports having seen somewhere in the South a sign on a restaurant reading: "Soldiers And Dogs Keep Out."

I doubt very much that anybody has seen such a sign anywhere.

JACKSON PARKS

Washington, D. C.

● Mr. Dewey refuses to say where he saw the sign. To LIFE his press representative wrote: "Quotations from Mr. Dewey's U. S. O. speech in Columbus, lifted from the context of his speech, convey an entirely wrong impression of his views on the heroic efforts of the Southern States to absorb the burden of concentrated defense forces. Further exploitation... could only be harmful all around." —ED.

Bubble Pictures

Sirs:

Mr. MIB's marvelous bubble pictures (LIFE, July 14) show the orthodox way

(continued on p. 4)

You can begin your subscription to the
BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB
 with either of these recent selections

BERLIN DIARY

by WILLIAM L. SHIRER

No book by a foreign correspondent has ever scored such an instantaneous success. "Every one in the country should be reading it now," the *New York Times* declared, while *Time* hailed it as "the most complete news report yet to come out of wartime Germany." Millions of Americans have heard the "dry, twangy mid-western" voice of William L. Shirer bringing to them daily over the radio the news from Berlin. What he could not say in his broadcasts, because of the censors, he has put into his diary.



DR. A. J. CRONIN

THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM

by DR. A. J. CRONIN

His first novel since "THE CITADEL"—4 years ago

More than a month before the publication, the publishers reported advance printings totalling 230,000 copies. All signs indicate that *The Keys of the Kingdom*, which depicts with such dramatic force one man's struggle to live the good life, will be the most popular novel of the season.

THE latest books that are exciting book-readers everywhere are both Book-of-the-Month Club selections: in the field of non-fiction, William Shirer's remarkable *BERLIN DIARY*; and among novels Dr. A. J. Cronin's moving portrayal of a modern man of God, *The Keys of the Kingdom*. The instant appeal of these books is another confirmation of the good judgment, demonstrated for years, of the Book-of-the-Month Club's Editorial Board.

Few people realize that writers who now have become as famous as Pearl Buck, Clarence Day, Stephen Vincent Benét, Sigrid Undset, Hervey Allen, John Steinbeck, B. Priestley—and a score of others little less known—were first introduced to a nation-wide book-reading public by having one of their books selected, and then distributed to every tiny corner of the country, by the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Fully a million perspicacious book-readers—in the families which use the Book-of-the-Month Club service—now rely upon it to keep themselves from missing the new books they are really interested in.

Time and again you buy the "book-of-the-month"—not knowing it has previously been chosen by our judges—merely because some discerning friend has said warmly: "There's a book you must not miss." How sensible to get these books from the Club, since you pay no more for the books you buy, and save enormously in other ways!

Here is the simple procedure: You are not obliged, as

a subscriber of the Club, to take the book-of-the-month its judges choose. Nor are you obliged to buy one book every month from the Club.

You receive a carefully written report about the book-of-the-month chosen by our four judges, *in advance of its publication*. If it is a book you really want, you let it come to you. If not, you merely sign and mail a slip, saying, "Don't want it."

Scores of other careful recommendations are made to help you choose *among all new books* with discrimination. If you want to buy one of these from the Club, you merely ask for it.

In addition, there is a great money-saving. More often than not—as the writers and books mentioned above demonstrate—our judges' choices are books you find yourself buying anyway. *For every two books-of-the-month you buy you receive, free, one of our book-dividends.*

During 1940 close to \$5,000,000 worth of free books (retail value) were given to the Club's members—given, not sold! You pay no yearly sum to belong to the Book-of-the-Month Club. *You pay nothing, except for the books you buy—and you pay for these no more than the regular retail price (frequently less) plus 10¢ to cover postage and other mailing charges.* Your only obligation is to buy four books-of-the-month a year from the Club.

—OR YOU CAN BEGIN WITH ANY ONE OF THESE OTHER RECENT SELECTIONS

BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS by Winston Churchill



The recent history of England—as reflected in some of the most moving orations of all literature.

OUT OF THE NIGHT, by Jan Valtin

The leading best-seller for months. This extraordinary autobiography of a young communist was the Club's February selection.



FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS by Ernest Hemingway



The Club's November choice. No book in recent years has received such warm praise from all critics.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQUIRE by J. P. Marquand

A good many critics have regarded *H. M. Pulham, Esquire* as Mr. Marquand's best novel so far.



BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, Inc., 385 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17

Please enroll me as a member. It is understood that I am to receive a free copy of *SHORT STORIES FROM THE NEW YORKER*, that I am also to receive, without expense, your monthly magazine which reports about current books, and that for every two books-of-the-month I purchase from the Club, I am to receive the current book-dividend then being distributed. For my part, I agree to purchase at least four books-of-the-month a year from the Club.

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Short Stories from THE NEW YORKER

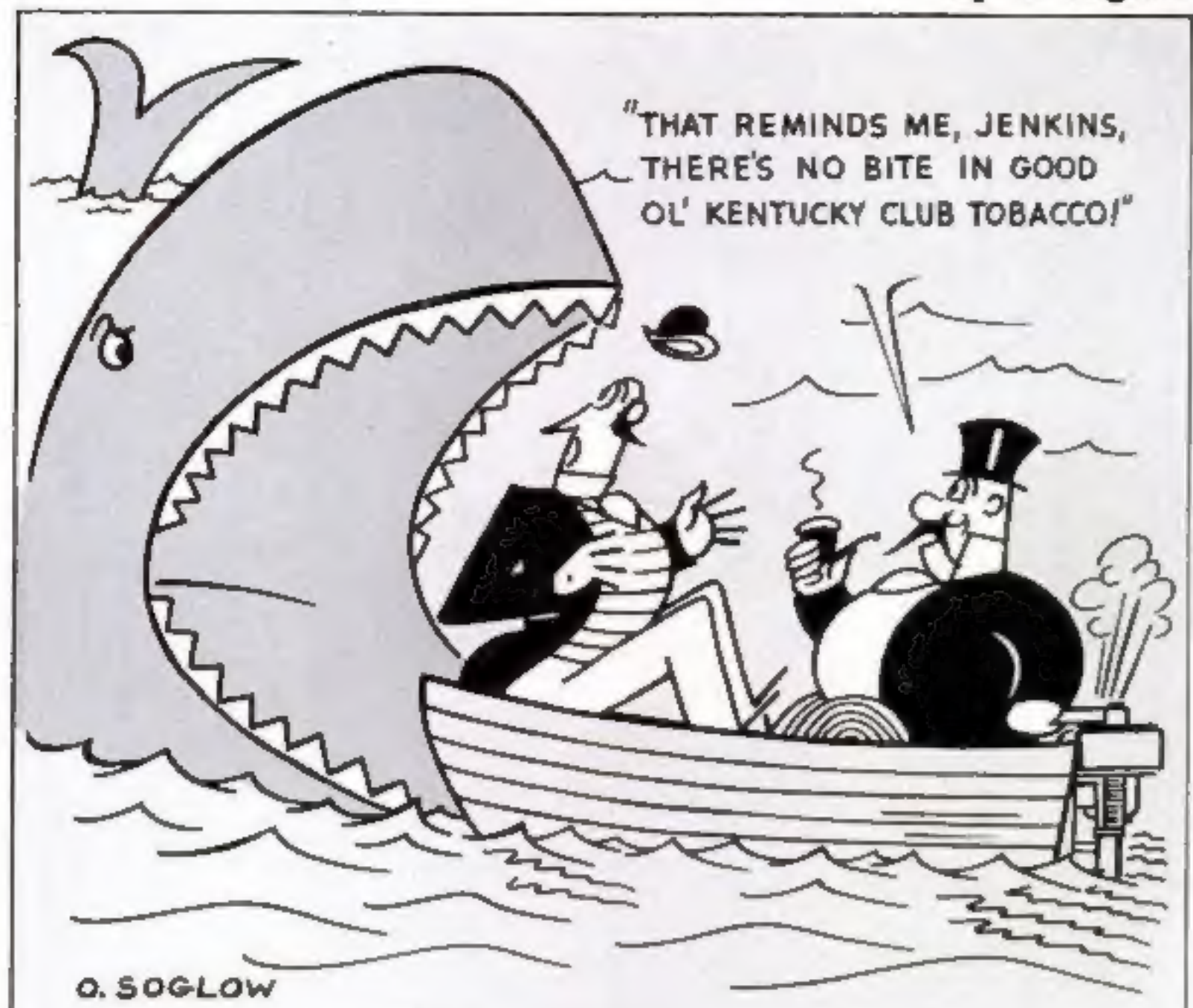
You will find many well-known names in the present collection—authors like Erskine Caldwell, and James Thurber and Sherwood Anderson and Dorothy Parker. But you will also find a surprising number of writers who first became known to a large audience through their stories in this popular weekly. It should be mentioned, that although *The*

New Yorker is America's leading humorous publication, by no means are all the stories in this book humorous. Some of them are—decidedly so! But they are balanced by others, highly serious in nature. This wide and abundant variety makes the present collection unique among anthologies of the short story.

This One



RAJC-G8H-4J65



O. SOGLOW

"Jeepers, imagine how Jonah felt, Jenkins! But I bet he didn't mind the whale as much as pipe-smokers mind that villain, Mr. Tobacco-Bite! Luckily, tobacco-bite is licked now by good ol' Kentucky Club. It's the one tobacco made 100% of 'all-white' burley—the 'no-bite' burley. What mildness! What aroma! Watch that whale grin as he sniffs good ol' Kentucky Club from my pipe! C'mon, friend, set sail for a handsome blue tin of Kentucky Club . . . and don't spare the sea-horses. (It's perfect for rollin'-your-own, too!)"

Penn Tobacco Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



"They all insist on teaching HIM to swim . . . since he started using Mennen Skin Bracer!"

A lucky stroke, Mister . . . is that dash of Mennen Skin Bracer! The ladies just can't resist its manly odor. How it sparks your oomph! And, boy, how its cool, refreshing tingle wakes up your face! Use it after every shave. Then follow up with Mennen Talcum for Men . . . its neutral tint doesn't show (just the thing after bathing, too).

The most popular after-shave products!



THE 3-STEP SHAVE OF GENTLE-MEN: — ① SHAVE CREAM, ② SKIN BRACER, ③ TALCUM FOR MEN

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (continued)

of "bubbling" with a pipe. However, I was greatly surprised one day to see my children blowing odd and large-shaped bubbles through their hands. The meth-



SOAP BUBBLES BY HAND

od of procedure is to dip your fist into a dish of soapuds and blow between the opening of the index finger and thumb of the cupped hand.

GEORGE W. AHNER
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Stupidity in the Army

Sir:

Your Defense Issue (LIFE, July 7) was a beautiful cellophane wrapper covering a mountain of stupidity, inefficiency and laziness that exists today in the American Army, for which the Officer Corps is directly responsible as it holds the reins of leadership.

The Army today is practically a madhouse, with very little rhyme or reason in it, because there is almost completely lacking that genius for organization which has made American industry the greatest in the world. The Army takes in hundreds of thousands of draftees, who come in eager to make competent soldiers, and does not have a well-conceived plan how to train them.

The Army must be completely reorganized and dead timber among the officers ruthlessly purged. The General Staff must decide what the soldiers should learn and then plan a time schedule so they can learn it as quickly and thoroughly as possible. A large percentage of officers need to go to school to learn what and how to teach. Because they have known certain military subjects for years, they assume a draftee should pick it up from their grunts, shouts, groans and curses that go among them by the name of teaching.

Coming from a factory where seconds were counted in all operations and foremen were comparative miracles of organizational efficiency and had to produce results "or else," it is a terrifying experience to come into the Army and see the lazy, haphazard way things are run. Records kept properly are a rare exception. Usually the First Sergeant's desk is cluttered up with papers so he does not know where he is. He seldom has a correct report of his men; either he has too many listed or too few; some men he has listed A.W.O.L. may be in another section of the camp and almost every post has a "Lost Battalion," the members of which do not know where they belong, living all over, many of them doing no actual training, just eating their meals in the mess hall.

The selectee is taught nothing of modern warfare. He is spooned obsolete information as if he had a 10-year-old's mentality, and if he tries to show intelligence or initiative, he is quickly crushed.

The Army had a magnificent opportunity when the Draft Bill was passed. There was the chance to take the cream of this generation and develop them into fine physical specimens, intelligently disciplined, trained militarily so they could repulse any enemy. This chance has been criminally bungled. Fort Sill, Okla.

● Although this letter was signed by a private at Fort Sill, Okla., LIFE withholds his name. Probably the writer has exaggerated his case against the Army and it is traditional for soldiers to beef. Nevertheless, because his beliefs are shared by many thousands of intelligent soldiers, LIFE believes his letter a valuable one to print.—ED.

LIFE'S COVER



The English girl on the cover is one of millions of Englishwomen who are actively fighting total war against Hitler. This one, whose name the British have kept secret, wears an ATS on her khaki cap, standing for Auxiliary Territorial Service, i.e., the woman auxiliaries who release men from non-fighting jobs in the Territorial Army. She is posted at Eastern Command Headquarters. The WRNS does the same for the Royal Navy, the WAAF for the Air Force. For a survey of all the ways women can help in war, turn to LIFE's Photographic Essay on pages 70-77.

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PUBLISHER:

Roy E. Larsen

GENERAL MANAGER:

C. D. Jackson

ADV'G DIRECTOR:

Howard Black

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*Here's Why Chevrolet
Dealers Can Give You*

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES —SERVICE THAT SAVES"

1. Chevrolet-trained, thoroughly skilled mechanics.
2. Chevrolet-approved tools—specialized repair equipment.
3. Genuine Chevrolet parts.
4. A nationwide dealer service organization.
5. Lowest prices consistent with reliable work.



WHERE FRIEND

MEETS FRIEND

Think of anything you may desire . . . any product, any service . . . and there is *one best place* in town to get it!

A place where the quality's a little finer, the skill a little surer, the service a bit more friendly.

And when you want service on your Chevrolet motor car, "the one best place" to get it is from your nearest Chevrolet dealer!

You see, he employs *Chevrolet-trained mechanics* who know your car from roof to road and from headlight to tail-light . . . who have all its engineering at their finger tips . . . who are thoroughly skilled in all service operations.

He gives these mechanics Chevrolet-approved tools to work with; he carries a stock of genuine Chevrolet parts; he has every facility, every instrumentality, to give you the best Chevrolet service at low cost.

And he has something more which you won't find to the same degree anywhere else except within yourself—and that is, a *deep, personal interest in keeping your car in the finest condition.*

He is proud of Chevrolet's long-standing sales leadership; he values the good will of all the owners who have awarded Chevrolet that leadership; he has every reason to want to keep you one hundred per cent pleased with your Chevrolet investment.

So, whenever you desire service on your Chevrolet car—whether it be new or used—take it to "the one best place in town," your nearest Chevrolet dealer's.

And remember—there are more than 8500 Chevrolet dealers in all parts of America—so you're always close to that *one best place* even when you're far from home!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



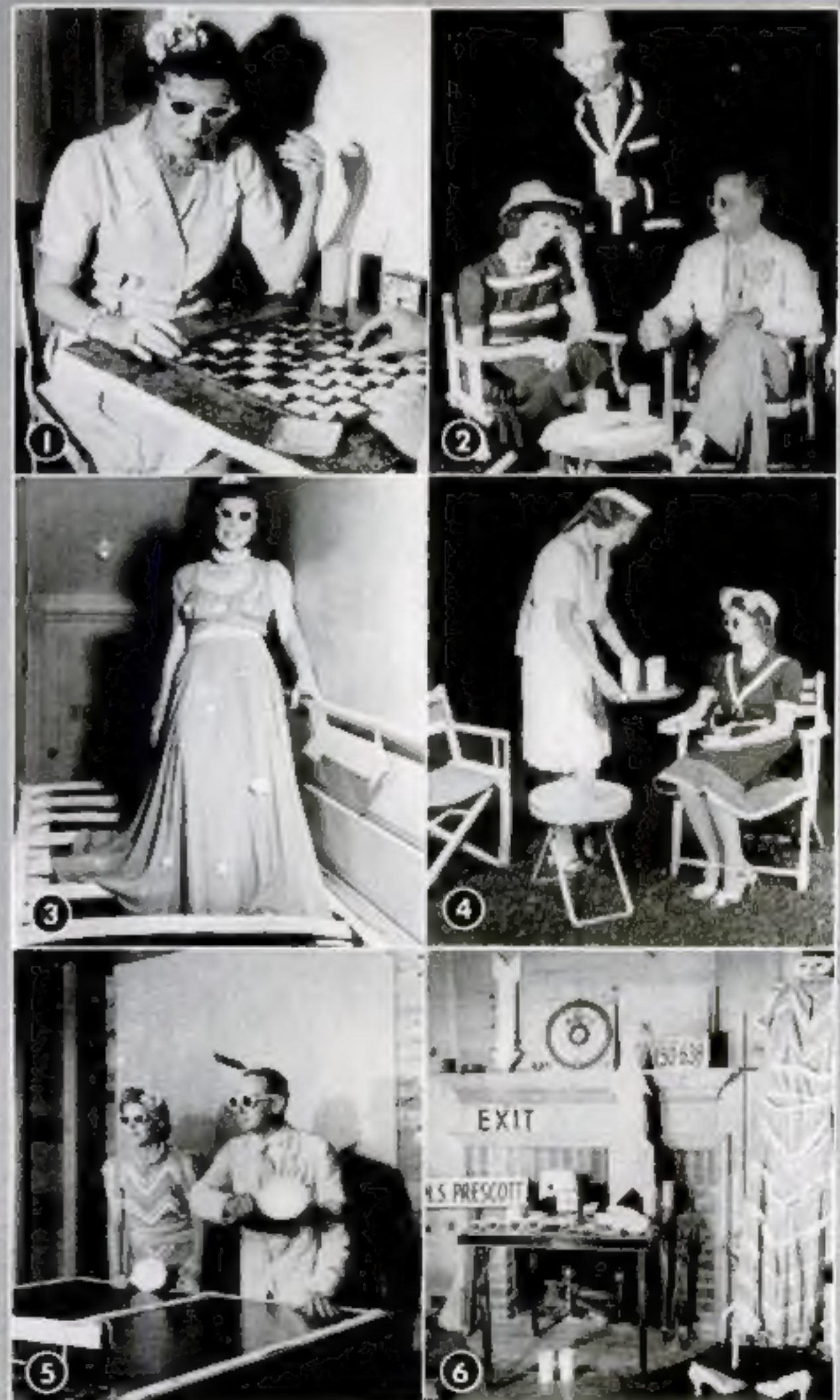
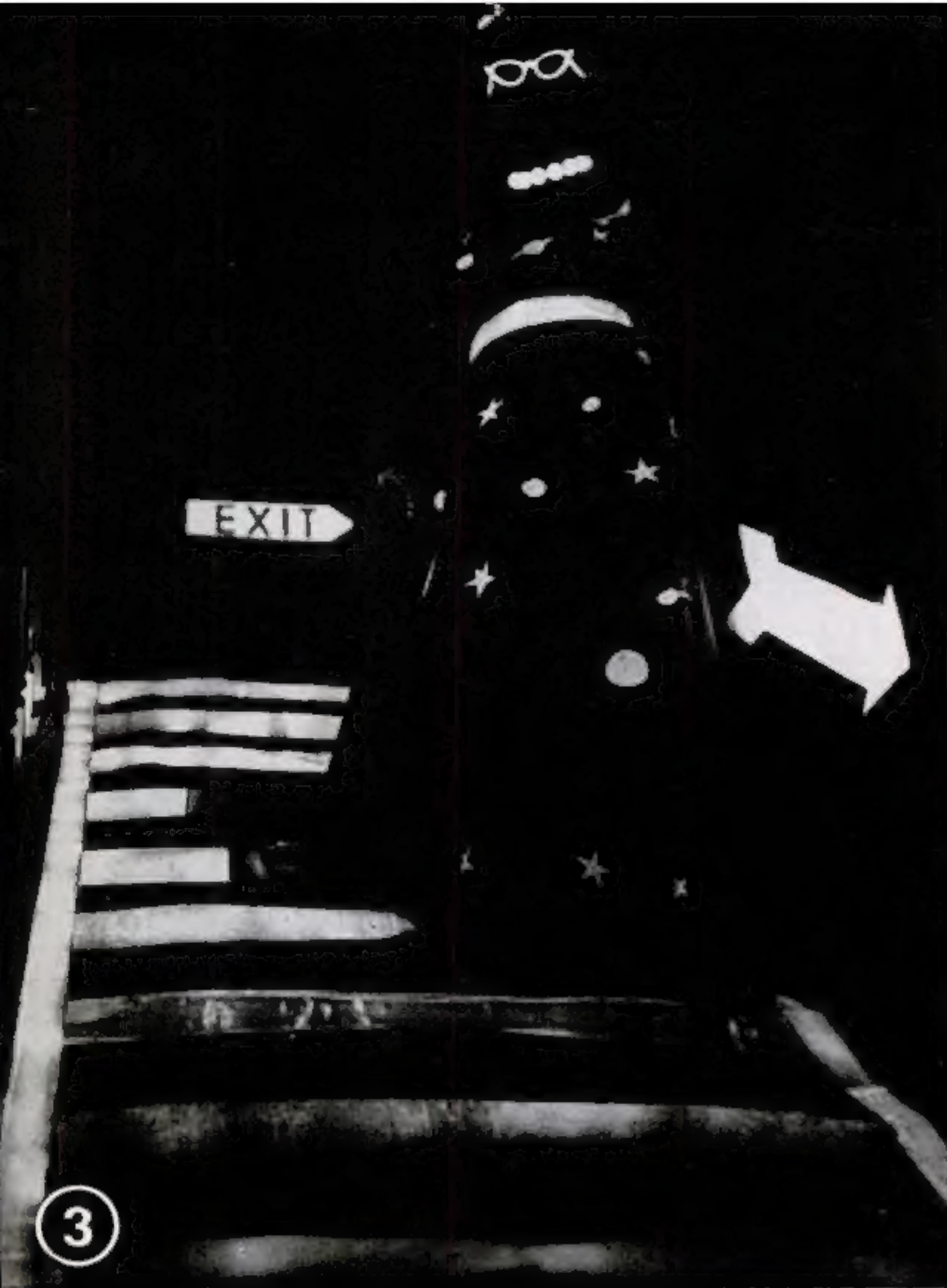
SPEAKING OF PICTURES . . .

. . . THESE SHOW USES OF LUMINOUS PAINT IN BLACKOUT

These pictures might well be an imaginative gathering of monsters from Mars. In reality they are businessmen and housewives, enjoying a quiet evening in a New York suburb. In the event of blackouts, such sights may become common in every American home.

A fortnight ago, Henry Prescott, president of the Prescott Paint Co., invited a few neighbors and *LIFE* to his house at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. to experiment with his new luminous paint called FPC Afterglow. Guests were outfitted with luminous accessories and furniture, games, signs and glasses painted. Then all the lights were turned out. What the camera saw in the dark is shown at left. Below, keyed by numbers, are the same scenes in ordinary light.

FPC Afterglow is a nontoxic cream-colored plastic paint with which you can spray or paint objects you want to see in the dark. After painting, the object must be exposed to sun or artificial light for about two minutes in order to activate its surface. From then on it shines for from eight to ten hours with a turquoise afterglow. Though the use of luminous paint for blackouts is by no means new, its effect on ordinary household articles is startling.



In the light, blackout scenes at left look like this (note the corresponding numbers). FPC Afterglow takes better on jewelry, number plates, clock dials, signs, dart and checkerboards than on taped clothes and materials.

Bad Breath almost cost Sue her job!



Why Do YOU Risk It?

Remember... bad breath is a snake-in-the-grass—it strikes without warning! That's why it pays to use Colgate Dental Cream—the toothpaste that cleans your breath while it cleans your teeth!



YES, SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE DENTAL CREAM INSTANTLY STOPS ORAL BAD BREATH

HERE'S WHY: Colgate's has an active penetrating foam that gets into the hidden crevices between teeth—helps clean out decaying food particles—stop stagnant saliva odors—remove the cause of much bad breath.

BESIDES, Colgate's has a soft, safe polishing agent that cleans enamel thoroughly, yet gently... makes teeth naturally bright, sparkling! No wonder people everywhere are quitting liquids, powders and other pastes for Colgate Dental Cream!

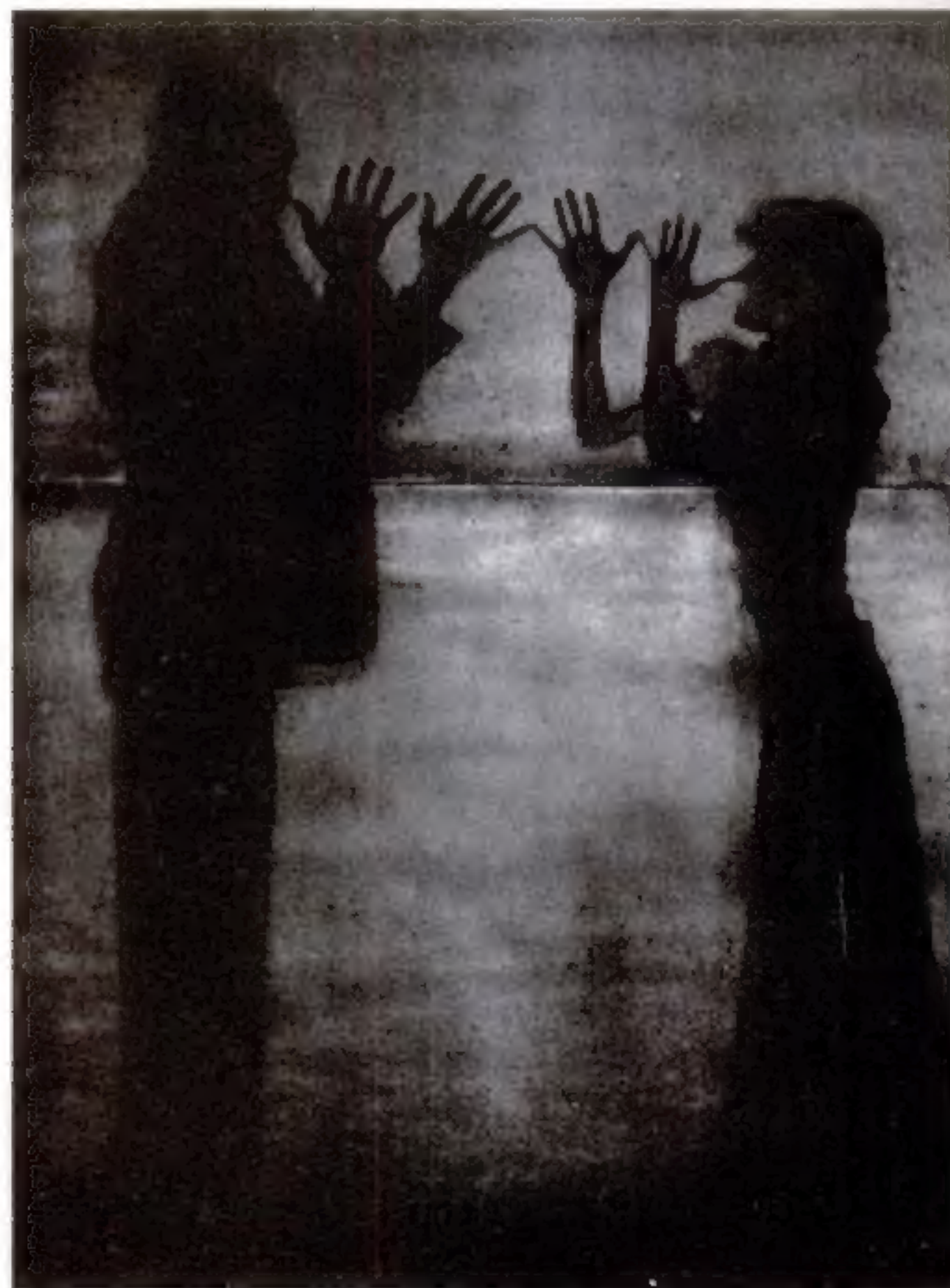


SPEAKING OF PICTURES

(continued)



Making shadows on luminous painted screen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sawyer Wilson stand still for two minutes while bright floodlights activate screen around their bodies.



Leaving their shadows behind, the Wilsons step away from the screen and the result looks like this. Their figures will remain clearly imprinted for about eight hours.

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LIFE'S PICTURES

At 32, Roger Tory Peterson of the National Audubon Society is one of the best bird painters in the U.S. For the story on shore and marsh birds (pp. 48-53) he was both painter and photographer. Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds*, best of modern bird guides, has sold more than 35,000 copies since published in 1934. *A Guide to the Western Birds* was published in June. Peterson also knows a lot about butterflies.

The following list, page by page, shows the source from which each picture in this issue was gathered. Where a single page is indebted to several sources credit is recorded picture by picture (left to right, top to bottom), and line by line (lines separated by dashes) unless otherwise specified.

- COVER—P. 1,
2—THE LONDON DAILY MIRROR—ACME
3, 7, 8—P. W. GORD
9—PETER STACKPOLE
10 through 15—DMITRI KEMEL
16—W. B. HOWLAND, A. P.—ACME, BRIT-
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20, 21—A. P.
22, 23—THOS. D. McAVOY—THOS. D. Mc-
AVOY (5), A. P.—THOS. D. McAVOY
24—A. P.
25—INT.—W. W.
26—GABRIEL BENZUR—GEORGE RODGER
27—W. EUGENE SMITH from B. S.
28—THOS. D. McAVOY
29—Map by ANTHONY SODARO & FRANK
STOCKMAN
30 through 53—ROGER TORY PETERSON
54, 55, 56—WALTER B. LANE
57, 58, 59, 60, 61—WALT BANDERS from B. S.
62—20TH CENTURY FOX—METRO-GOLD-
WYN-MAYER
63—WM. P. GRAY—MAURICE G. FULTON
(2), CULVER PHOTO
64—PETER STACKPOLE

- 65, 69—MAURICE G. FULTON, PETER
STACKPOLE, MAURICE G. FULTON (2),
PETER STACKPOLE—PETER STACKPOLE,
(2), WYATT DAVIS (courtesy) NEW MEX-
ICO STATE TOURIST BUREAU—MAU-
RICE G. FULTON (3), PETER STACK-
POLE (3)
70—LONDON ILLUSTRATED
71—THE LONDON DAILY MIRROR—BRIT-
ISH COMBINE—BRITISH COMBINE,
HANS WILD
72—CECIL BEATON
73—HANS WILD, A. P.—CECIL BEATON,
HANS WILD
74—BRITISH COMBINE—WM. VANDIVERT
75—HANS WILD—THE LONDON DAILY
MIRROR, WM. VANDIVERT
76—WM. VANDIVERT, HANS WILD, BRIT-
ISH COMBINE, THE LONDON DAILY
MIRROR—HANS WILD, WM. VAN-
DIVERT, HANS WILD, THE LONDON
DAILY MIRROR—THE LONDON DAILY
MIRROR, INT., THE LONDON DAILY
MIRROR, HANS WILD—RODGER from
B. S., THE LONDON DAILY MIRROR,
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77, 79—P. 1
82, 83—RISENSTADT-PIX
84—RISENSTADT-PIX INC. / J. D. V. HYDE
85—RISENSTADT-PIX
86—WARD C. MORGAN

ABBREVIATIONS: EXC, EXCEPT; RT, RIGHT; T, TOP; A. P., ASSOCIATED PRESS; B. S., BLACK
STAR; INT., INTERNATIONAL; P. 1., PICTURES, INC.; W. W., WIDE WORLD.



MRS. "Utica sheets are good for over 260 hotel launderings—our sheets are laundered about 26 times a year... so our Uticas should last 10 years."

MR. "Your arithmetic is perfect, my dear... so are Utica sheets"

IT IS a wise "home defense" measure to fill your linen closet with Utica Sheets during the White Sales. Uticas give years of extra service. Because Uticas are made from a longer fibre cotton... because they contain 25% more cotton than many sheets priced about the same... and because their weave is perfectly balanced for strength, smoothness and softness. P. S. Avoid sheets that pull out at the bottom by buying the 108-inch length.



FREE—32-page illustrated booklet—Contains 6 delightful pictures of Snowy the famous Utica Kitten and practical pointers on bed-making, sheet sizes, laundering, etc. Just mail post card Dept. L-2 Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., Utica, N. Y.

"Aren't we ever coming back, Mommy?"

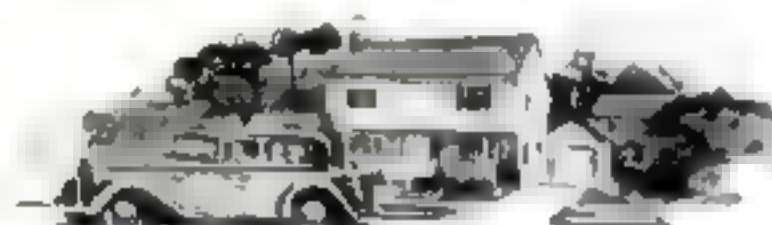


Bravely little Peggy fought back the tears that crowded to her eyes...

Going away this time was so different from ever before.

Why had the men put everything in a big truck and driven away? ... The comfy chair by the fire where Daddy used to sit ... the table from the porch where they used to have cozy breakfasts in the summer...

And how could her mother comfort her little girl? What could she do but say, "Maybe, darling—maybe some day things will be the same again."



But she knew that couldn't be. For, as happens so often, her husband hadn't realized what a responsibility a mortgage is. And the life insurance program he had counted on to take care of his wife and little brown-eyed daughter didn't provide quite enough to save the home he built for them.

What Kind of Life Insurance Should a Man Take Out to Cover a Mortgage or a Debt?

When you need extra protection for temporary obligations, The Prudential suggests a term policy.

Q: What is Term Insurance?

A: It is life insurance issued for a specified term or period of years. In The Prudential, term policies are available for 10, 15 or 20 year periods.

Q: How do these policies work?

A: If the insured dies within the period, the insurance money is paid to his beneficiary. At the end of the term, protection ceases and the policy has no further value unless converted to permanent insurance at an increased premium rate.

Q: How about premium rates?

A: Because your chances of dying during a definite period are limited, the premium rates are lower than for other kinds of life insurance.

The Prudential

HOME OFFICE • NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



**INSURANCE COMPANY
OF AMERICA**



MADE OF STEEL PLATE, THE MARINES' NEW TANK LIGHTER CARRIES ONE LIGHT TANK. IT MAKES 33 KNOTS, RUNS RIGHT UP ON A HOSTILE SHORE TO DISCHARGE THE TANK

AMERICA BARES ITS WEAPONS OF ATTACK AS THE TIME FOR ACTION DRAWS NEARER

The strange and sinister war machine above is not a vehicle of "defense." It was not built to sit passively on American borders until an enemy shall choose his own time and place to strike. It is an engine of offense, of attack, specifically of land invasion. It is called a tank lighter. It is designed to carry an invading force's light tank from troop transport to shore in the face of enemy fire. It belongs to the U. S., and it is here shown heading for a practice landing on sand-blown Onslow Beach, N. C., July 18. It was no accident that news cameramen were then allowed to photograph this hitherto secret weapon, and a joint Army-Marine landing operation conducted with tanks (see following pages), for the first time. This is how Army and Marines will go about taking the Azores or the Canaries or the Cape Verdes if the Germans get there first.

"I think," said the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee after listening to secret testimony by General Marshall on July 23, "that the international situation is more serious than the general public understands, and that it is rapidly getting more so." Actually, the steady worsening of the world's—and America's—crisis was any newspaper reader's secret. The Nazi juggernaut had slowed up in Russia (see p. 24), but few gave the Reds a chance in the long run. Acting Secretary of State Welles warned that a new German thrust, possibly through Spain and Portugal and out into the Atlantic where President Roosevelt has promised to stop them, could be expected promptly on conclusion of the

Russian campaign. Bolivia's alert crackdown on an incipient Nazi putsch brought simmering German conspiracies in Latin America back into the spotlight. And as Japanese troops defiantly moved south into French Indo-China, President Roosevelt dropped his two-year policy of appeasement and slapped down on Japan with all the economic strength at U. S. command.

Meantime there were rumblings of discontent in the ranks of America's citizen Army. Many a draftee and Guardsman was getting fed up. They did not feel they were learning much. They were sick of K. P. duty, ditch digging, and sowing grass seed. Reading about German blitzkrieg, and often lacking officers with imagination enough to explain its foundation to them, they felt that their long hours of dull marches, infantry drill and dry firing of outmoded guns was so much time wasted. General Marshall himself confessed to Congressmen that "many of the emergency soldiers are not psychologically in line."

Neither were many civilians. President Roosevelt felt obliged to resort to the unprecedented expedient of having his message to Congress urging extension of draftees' and Guardsmen's one-year terms recorded and broadcast through the land. Secretary of War Stimson shocked the nation by revealing that at least two of 1,000,000 postcards urging the recipient to petition the President against going to war—printed by the Government Printing Office at America First Committee's expense and mailed under Senator

Burton K. Wheeler's frank—had been sent to U. S. Army men. Said the Secretary: "That comes very near... treason." The President indicated agreement.

At the bottom of both Army and civilian malaise seemed one major cause: the frustration of inaction. Certainly the morale problem of the first conscript army the U. S. has ever trained in peacetime would be solved the instant the first shot of war was fired. The people, voting 70% to 80% against war in the polls, were still not ready to lead the President. But a resounding 61% approval of the occupation of Iceland seemed to show that they were ready to follow where the President led, to the point of the kind of action shown in rehearsal on the following pages.



NAVY TRANSPORT "BARNETT" DRIES ITS SIGNAL FLAGS



From the Navy transport "Eliot," marines pile down cargo nets into landing boats. In distance a crane is lowering 75 mm howitzer. Eleven Navy transports came within 5 miles of Onslow Beach.



A scout car is lowered by crane from deck of *Eliot* into a new tank lighter. Although transport has anti-aircraft machine guns (upper left), landing operations like this are not possible.



Aboard the "Wakefield," soldiers wait for their turn to climb into the landing boats. Coils of rope are the cargo nets. The former *Manhattan* is now dark gray, her luxurious finishings ripped out.



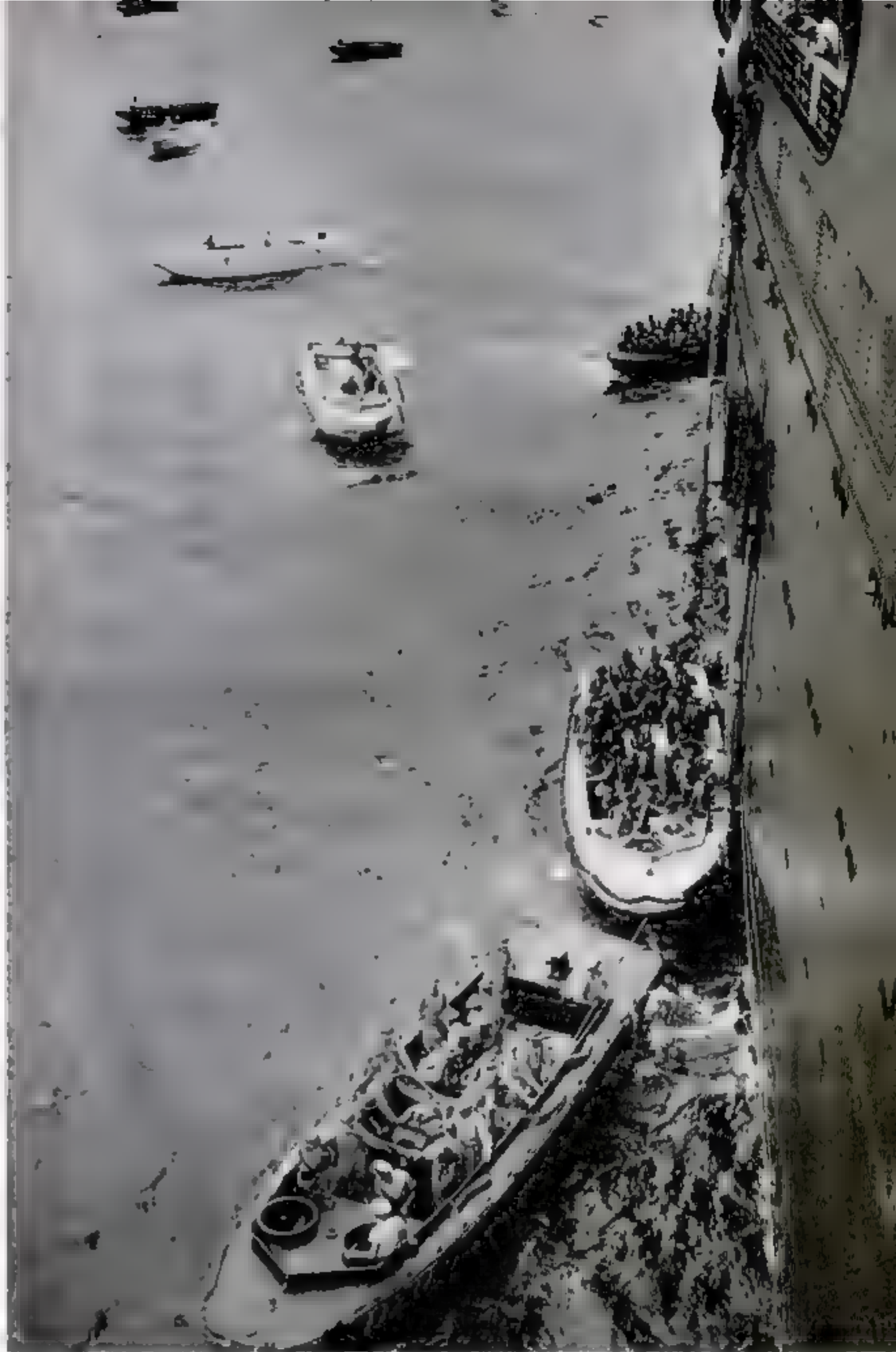
Old-style tank lighter offers less protection for the crew than new lighter (page 11). Ramp is low, swings forward when the lighter approaches shore, allowing tank to run out on the beach.



unless planes have cleared air of enemy bombers and fighters. Taking part in these maneuvers were the First Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, part of First Division of U.S. Army



Higgins landing boat, 36 ft. long, is standard troop carrier for operation like this. It will hold 36 men in addition to the crew, has speed of 13 knots. The Navy has about 1,000 of them.



Alongside Navy transport "Wakefield," formerly \$10,000,000 luxury liner *Manhattan*, come landing boats. These boats have been circling astern of transport waiting for signal to come alongside.



Off to the rendezvous area, where all the landing boats will meet before proceeding to shore, go the soldiers and boats from the *Wakefield*. When water is rough everybody in these boats gets soaked.



Through the surf from a Higgins landing boat come the marines. As they go overboard they hold rifles high, try to pre-

vent waves from soaking them. At right, one marine stumbles and falls. Palsais, "Come on, Joe, what you doing—fishing?"



SOLDIERS AND MARINES CAPTURE A DESERTED BEACH

These pictures show the actual landing. In the top picture at right, the boats have just grounded. The men have jumped out, over their waists in water, and are racing through the surf. In the other two pictures they are deploying across the beach, getting ready to seize enemy communications and strong points.

A landing attack is one of the most hazardous movements of war. It requires perfect teamwork, perfect timing of all units involved. Hence the U. S. Navy has spent large sums and much time training and equipping its marines for this maneuver. It is Navy belief that if the British had had a trained division of marines when they first approached Gallipoli in 1915, they would have captured the Dardanelles.

These pictures, of course, do not show a perfect landing operation. The Army, in particular, was sloppy. Its soldiers did not get down the cargo nets from the transports quickly. On the way in, its boats lunched up, and running across the beach, its men were too close together, making ideal targets for the enemy. There was even a story about a tank which ran off a tank lighter into 30 ft. of water.

But the important thing was that the Army and Navy were at last working together on a tactical operation. Besides troops, a real landing force would include reconnaissance planes, dive bombers, parachutists, aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, transports, many more tanks, scout cars and guns.



Across the beach, still wet from the rollers, three marines carry parts of a 30-cal machine gun and a 60-mm. trench

mortar. Back in the scrub pines, off the beach, they will set up their weapons, protect other marines still to be landed.



The U. S. makes fateful moves in the Pacific to counter Japan's move into Indo-China

The American Colossus, so long dormant, began to move at last, not toward the east, but toward the west, toward Japan. The web of bluff was torn by President Roosevelt, talking informally to a civilian defense group in Washington: "The Japanese didn't have any oil of their own up in the north. Now, if we had cut the oil off, they probably would have gone down to the Dutch East Indies a year ago and you would have had war. Therefore, there was—you might say, a method in letting this oil go to Japan, with the hope—and it has worked for two years—of keeping war out of the South Pacific for our own good, for the good of the defense of Great Britain and the freedom of the seas."

What tore off the bluff was a full-dress Japanese move into French Indo-China. Germany had told Japan that if it wanted a large slice of Russian Siberia, it would have to help Germany by diverting Britain and the U. S. The only way to do that was by a move toward Singapore (LIFE, July 21). Japanese squadrons had already been concentrated far south, at Hainan and Formosa, by Japanese Commander in Chief Yamamoto. Japanese had been stopping British ships bound for Singapore and Burma. There were already 50,000 Japanese soldiers in French Indo-China, 50,000 on Hainan. Somebody spotted 30 Japanese troopships and 65 warships heading south. At this, the treacherous French



YAMAMOTO

Government of Vichy announced that the Japanese were "perfectly correct" and signed a pact handing over the "defense" of French Indo-China to Japan. This put Japanese battleships within two days' distance of Singapore, Japanese planes within three hours'. And it put the Japanese south of Manila.

Action came fast then. President Roosevelt in high good humor told newspapermen he had frozen \$130,000,000 in Japanese assets in the U. S. This effectually blocked all further oil and scrap-iron shipments. The British Empire and the Netherlands followed suit. The native Philippine Army was incorporated in the U. S. armed forces. And finally the U. S. Fleet was reported to have sailed silently out of Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands under command of the CIN-CUS, Admiral Kimmel.

Some 80 Japanese ships hovering off the West Coast of the U. S. turned away with their cargoes.



KIMMEL

Japan called up 1,000,000 more men and intensified the National Mobilization Act. Japan froze pre-frozen U. S. assets in Japan, totaling \$110,000,000, but depriving the U. S. of nothing but silk. Taking a fawning tone toward the U. S., the Japanese press featured a picture showing U. S. Ambassador Grew and Foreign Minister Ad-

miral Toyoda in friendly conversation. Japanese stocks crashed and the great Yokohama Silk Market closed. President Roosevelt was probably right about war. Without the U. S., the British Empire and the Netherlands Indies, Japan probably cannot survive as a going industrial or military concern much longer than six months. The words used in the Japanese press were "war of extermination." For Japan, the immediate future was death or glory.

Sergeant White Regrets. No U. S. noncommissioned officer addresses an unsolicited opinion or suggestion to a high officer without first consulting his immediate superior. But when Staff Sergeant William L. White of the 8th Infantry, at Fort Benning, Ga., got one of Senator Wheeler's isolationist postcards (see p. 11), he was angry enough to ignore custom. He went way up the line and sent the card directly to General Marshall. "Sir," said the Sergeant in stiff Army style, "It is with deepest regrets that I deem it necessary to contact without authority one of my Officers but I feel it my duty to place this obnoxious piece of printed matter . . . in the hands of proper authority. . . . The slogan of the Regimental Insignia that I so proudly wear and cherish is *Patria Fidelitas*. I offer my most humble



WHITE

apologies for incorrect correspondence."

Churchill's "Redheaded Beast." The British Ministry of Information, whose work never pleases anybody, got a new head—a carrot-haired, green-eyed Englishman named Brendan Bracken whom British appeasers once called "The Redheaded Beast." Bracken is a personal appointment of Winston Churchill whose faithful disciple he has been for almost 20 years. For two years he has been Churchill's Parliamentary Private Secretary. He replaces Alfred Duff Cooper who struggled



BRACKEN

hard with a thankless job, now goes to the boiling Far East to look into co-ordination of military and political activities.

Roosevelt Exposed. In big banner headlines, the German press announced a "sensational exposure," based on "a secret illustrated document" found in Norway, of the well-known fact that Franklin Roosevelt is a Mason. (He is also an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, an American Legionnaire, an Odd Fellow, a National Sojourner, a Macabbee.) The Nazis pub-



ROOSEVELT IN MASON'S APRON

lished a picture of Roosevelt in a Mason's apron in the company of other well-known Masons. Not as naive as they appeared, the Nazis knew that Freemasonry, which is innocently non-partisan in the U. S., is known to be anti-Catholic outside the U. S. Publicizing the President's masonry would not endear him to Catholic Latin America.



STALIN'S SON

and his first, now-deceased wife.

Stalin's Son. However little else the Germans had to brag about on their Eastern front (see p. 24), they had a fine-sounding coup in the alleged capture of Joseph Stalin's son. The Nazis claimed that an unhappy, unshaved, 33-year-old Russian artillery lieutenant whom they cornered was Jacob Stalin, son of the Soviet dictator

South American Burps. In South and Central America last week the anti-American, pro-Nazi aspirations of several would-be Quislings bit the dust. Bolivia swiftly nipped an incipient fascist revolt planned by Major Elias Belmonte, Bolivian military attaché in Berlin, and Ernst Wendler, German Minister in La Paz. Last week Belmonte was removed from the Bolivian Army for treason and Wendler was thrown off Bolivian soil. In planning the coup Belmonte allegedly had written Wendler that the revolt would "save Bolivia first, and later the rest of South America, from North American influence."

Shortly afterwards Mexico was reported to have performed a good-neighborly deed in turning over General Roberto Hurtado, a pro-Nazi Nicaraguan exile, to U. S. border police. Hurtado was reported to have asked the German Minister to Mexico for Nazi planes with which to carry out a Nicaraguan revolt.

One situation, however, that was neither good nor neighborly was the 21-day border war which still flared between Peru and Ecuador. Among other things, Ecuador charged that Peru was using "3,000 Japanese troops." Peru called the charge "laughable" and neutral observers pointed out that soldiers in Peruvian helmets sometimes look like Japanese. At week's end guns were still popping, but the U. S., Brazil and Argentina were striving hard—and with a good chance of success—to end the hostilities and mediate the dispute.

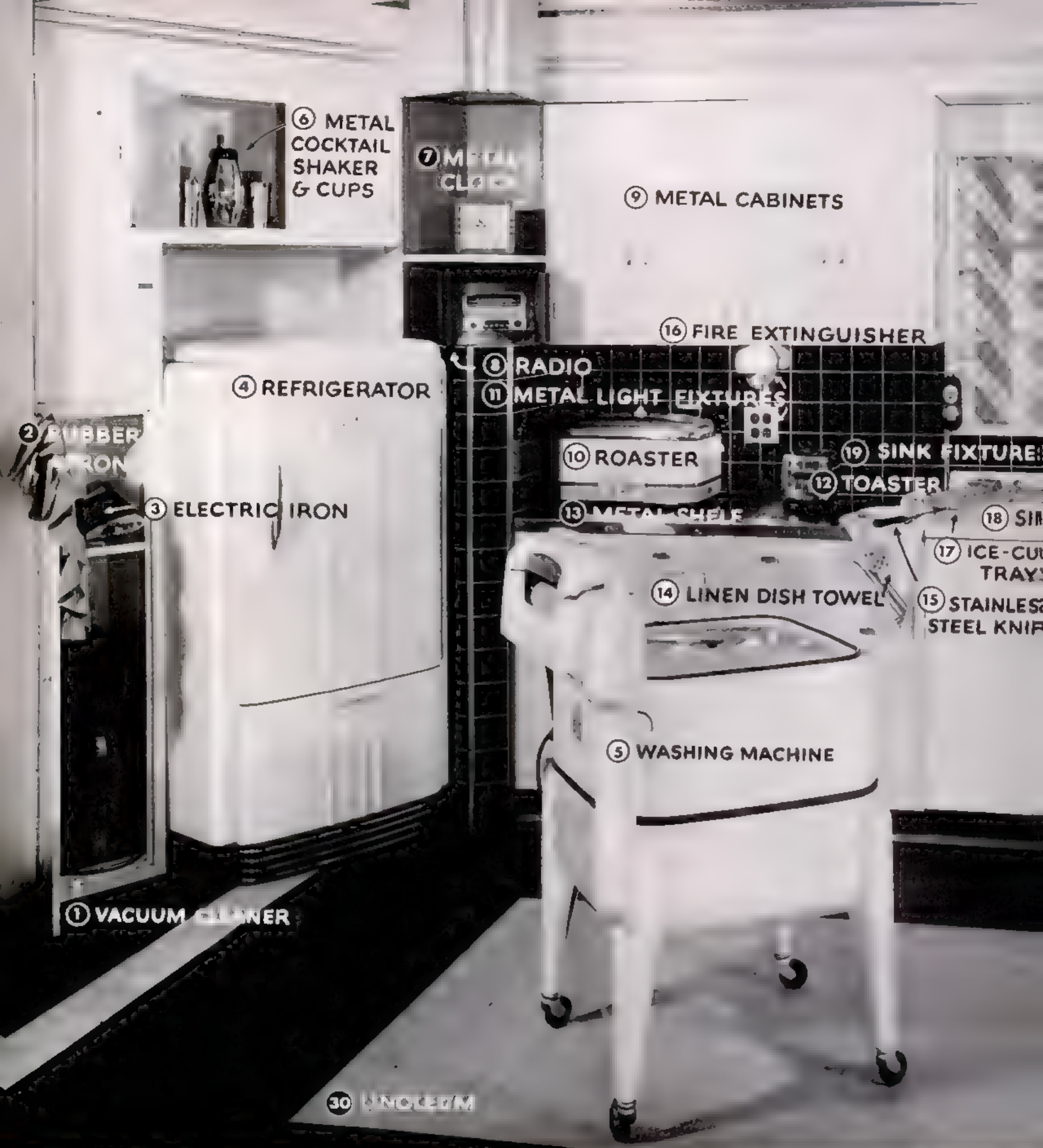
PICTURE OF THE WEEK

If archaeologists of the 40th or 50th Century ever get around to digging into American civilization of the 20th Century, they can reasonably claim, from photographic evidence, that the U. S. was ruled by a dynasty of queens, all beautiful. They could also establish the fact that each queen reigned over some crop or product—onions, celery, spinach, potatoes, lettuce, muck crops, etc.

Last week the U. S. queen crop was in full bloom. Most fertile in imagination was the press agent who put full fashioned Starlet Eleanor Counts in a bathing suit, stood her under a vat of California champagne, opened the spigot, let the stream drench her as she drank. He called the photographic result (see opposite page) "The Spirit of American Champagne." There is no guessing how antiquarians of the distant future will interpret the picture.



As queen of California Wine, Eleanor Counts
discovers the perfect way to drink champagne



1. VACUUM CLEANER. No satisfactory substitute for aluminum has been found for the manufacture of the big nozzles used on older types. But a newer type shown above, using smaller nozzles attached to tubing, can substitute plastics. There is increasing difficulty and delay in producing all types of household electric motors.

2. RUBBER APRON. As rubber grows scarcer, cloth and meloth will replace rubber for aprons.

3. ELECTRIC IRON. With glass or steel alloy replacing aluminum for case, these will be heavier.

4. REFRIGERATOR. Production will definitely be cut, perhaps 50%. Defense needs take priority in demand for electric motors, and for steel used as base for enameled case.

5. WASHING MACHINE. Same general situation as re-

frigerators. Plastics are being substituted for aluminum.

6. METAL COCKTAIL SHAKER & CUPS. Glass will do.

7. METAL CLOCK. Cases will be made of pottery, china, wood or plastics.

8. RADIO. Many substitutes for aluminum must be used in chassis. A big saving here, as in the case of refrigerators, washing machines and other articles, will be a simplification and cut in the number of models made by each manufacturer.

9. METAL CABINETS. Back to wood.

10. ROASTER. Brass cover instead of aluminum, with plastic knobs and handles.

11. METAL LIGHT FIXTURES. Substitutes, glass, porcelain, plastics.

12. TOASTER. Orders already delayed by shortage of

nickel-plated wire for heating unit and clockwork mechanism for pop-up models.

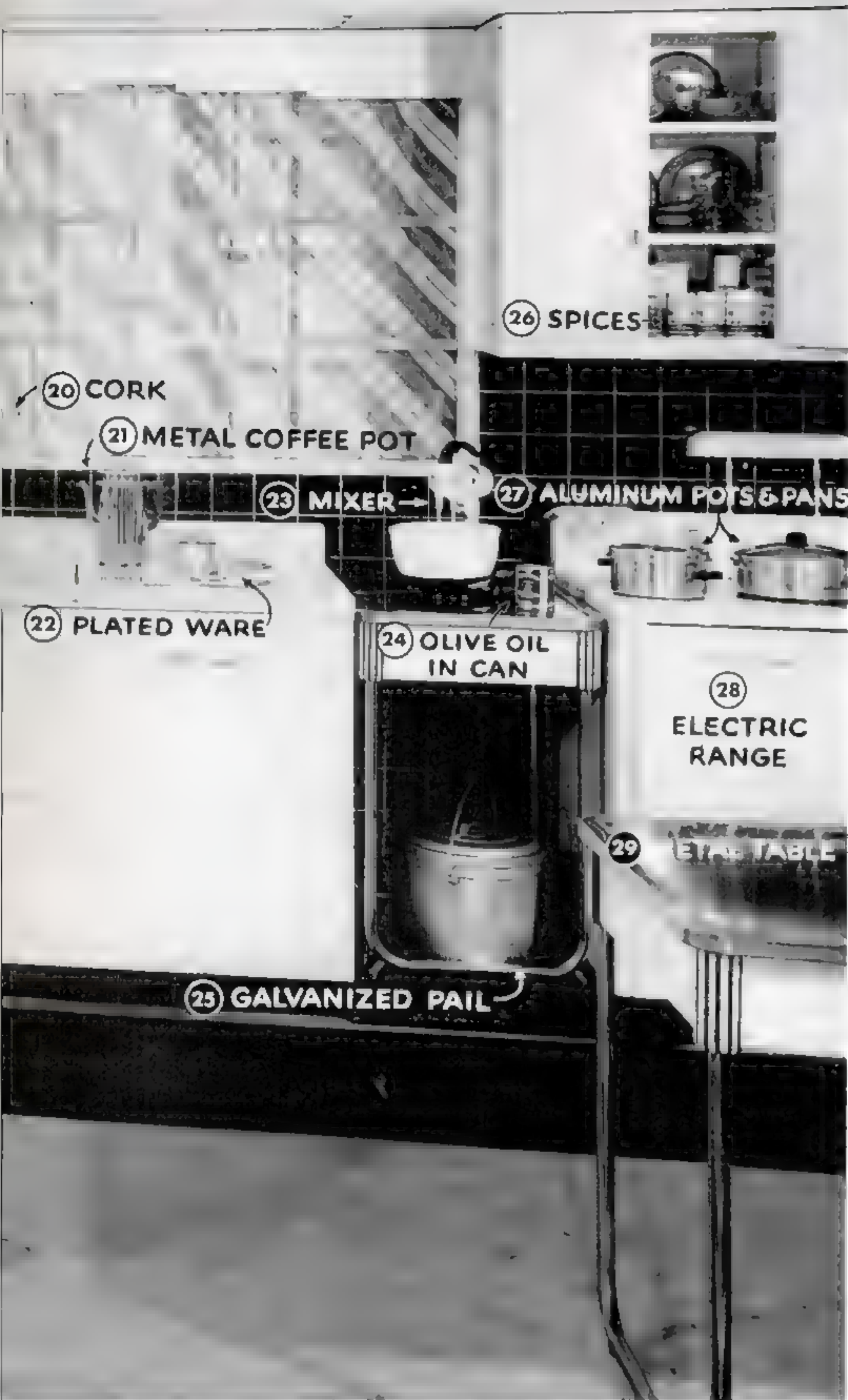
13. METAL SHELF. Back to wood.

14. LINEN DISH TOWEL. Linen is mostly imported. Substitute cotton & rayon.

15. STAINLESS-STEEL KNIFE. Deliveries are already slow in these as on most domestic products made of stainless steel. Lower quality steel will substitute.

16. FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Army and Navy needs for these come first. For homes, sand and water in buckets.

17. ALUMINUM ICE-CUBE TRAYS are out. Plastics, tin-plated copper, enameledware, rubber could substitute but the trouble is that these are needed for defense, too. There is talk of making trays out of heavy waxed paper.



18. SINK. Made of porcelain enamel on steel, or Monel metal (nickel & copper); all getting tighter. Delays in deliveries already.

19. SINK FIXTURES. Plastics for metal

20. CORK. Already a serious shortage of this 100% imported material. Plastic and glass caps will stop bottles.

21. METAL COFFEE POT. Substitutes glass and china.

22. SILVER-PLATED FLATWARE. Stock low, deliveries slow. Reason: base is nickel-copper-zinc. Choice will be between sterling and cheap plated steel.

23. MIXER. For housing, heavier zinc will replace aluminum—while it lasts.

24. OLIVE OIL IN CAN. For imported oil: domestic corn, cottonseed oils. For tin can: glass jar or plastic-coated paper.

25. GALVANIZED PAIL. Galvanization requires scarce zinc. Enamel or paint will substitute as covering, or pails may be made of fiber.

26. SPICES. More important materials require the ship space imported spices have taken. Already zooming in price and disappearing from markets.

27. ALUMINUM POTS & PANS. Cast iron, enamel ware, glass.

28. ELECTRIC RANGE. Back to gas—or maybe even coal and wood.

29. METAL TABLE. Back to wood. Look for a swift decline in the metal-furniture business.

30. LINOLEUM. Manufacturers must do without ground cork filler and burlap (jute from India) backing.



PATRIOT GYPSY ROSE LEE STRIPS POTS AND PANS

SHORTAGES

Aluminum drive signals start of defense raids on U.S. kitchens

Last week, in a variety of ways including that shown above, the U. S. A. had a lot of fun. Aluminum Collection Week was the first chance most citizens have had to participate directly in the defense program, and most of them took it with a will. But there was no fun about the reason for their happy sacrifices: the fact that the U. S. now finds itself unable to produce enough aluminum for all the airplanes and other defense weapons it wants to build, let alone supply civilian demands. And there is no fun about the many other shortages now facing the armoring nation.

So far, most publicity has been directed to the aluminum shortage, to the tremendous prospective cut in next year's production of automobiles, and to the imminent shortage of oil and gasoline in the East. But it is no secret in Washington that defense production is wolfing many another material and that, beginning very shortly, U. S. householders are going to find many another household article harder and harder to get.

Such bulky articles as automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines, which compete heavily with defense products for materials, men and machinery, are slated to have their 1942 production cut as much as 50% from this year's totals. But citizens who feel inclined to start a buying panic—the worst thing that could happen to the country—should recall that this year's production of many such consumer goods has been one of the greatest in U. S. history. Cutting in half an automobile production of 5,200,000 cars a year would still leave the nation turning out more cars than it produced in 1938.

The kitchen is the room hardest hit by the defense program's gargantuan gobbling of metals and other materials used to make domestic articles. At best, many U. S. housewives face the prospect of making their old refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners do a while longer. At worst, some may have to go back to the iceman, the washboard and broom. Though often bulkier or less durable, the substitute materials which are being found to make smaller implements will be reasonably satisfactory. But even the rich U. S., it is now being realized, cannot have both guns and a normal supply of "butter." At left, as nearly as the cloudy future can now be foreseen, is how the war is changing or about to change the U. S. kitchen.

BEFORE CAMOUFLAGE

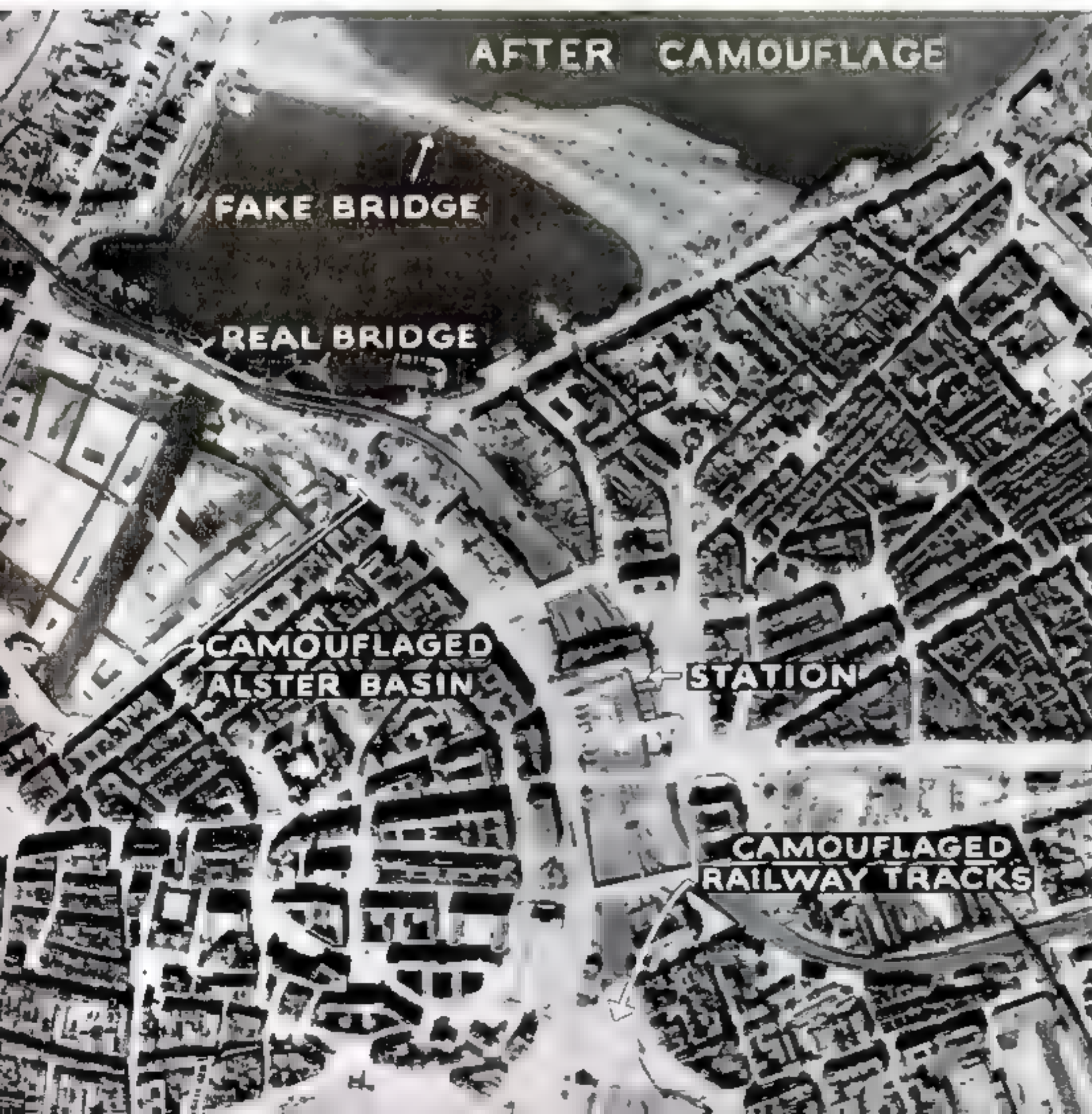


ALSTER
BASIN

A German camouflage trick is uncovered by a British bomber's camera. Above is the heart of Hamburg before camouflage. The railroad crosses the bridge on the north side of the Alster Basin and curves down to the wide roof of the railway station (center). To fool British, Germans camou-

flaged the area into the scene below. The Alster Basin is filled by floating barges which look like buildings. A false bridge has been built further north. Station roof has fake roads painted across it. British bombers getting their fix on Alster Basin would bomb well northeast of the station.

AFTER CAMOUFLAGE



FAKE BRIDGE

REAL BRIDGE

CAMOUFLAGED
ALSTER BASIN

STATION

CAMOUFLAGED
RAILWAY TRACKS

BRITISH BOMBERS LAUNCH

The Battle of Germany started on June 15. Beginning on that day, six days before the Battle of Russia, the British began to bomb Germany and the occupied countries in force. As many as 500 British planes a night crossed the Channel, probably as many as the Germans ever sent against England. Others bombed by day. In one month, the R.A.F. dropped about 4,000 tons of bombs on the continent, the equivalent of 16,000 500-lb. bombs. Half went to the Ruhr, a third to the Cologne area, the rest to the Bremen area. This made raid totals on German cities: Berlin, 47; Bremen, 79; Cologne, 96; Emden, 54; Hamburg, 73; Hamm, 83; Kiel, 51; Wilhelmshaven, 53.

The very fact that a Battle of Germany had begun was enough to lift the hearts of all the free peoples. The British had shown that they could take it, but at last they were dishing it out. The pictures on these pages taken by British planes over Germany may signify the first faint beginning of the end for Hitler.

Experts criticize the actual bombing shown in these pic-



Bombers fly low over Rotterdam. This view, seen over the tail of a British plane, shows explosions among the docks and shipping.



ROUTE OF FIRST PLANE

ROUTE OF SECOND PLANE

Bomb puffs on Lille's industrial suburb of Fives show, for the top plane, miss, miss, miss, hit, and for the bottom plane, hit, miss,

THE BATTLE OF GERMANY

tures. Those at left reveal hardly a scratch, but they were taken before the June blitz. The others show amateurish work. U S fliers guarantee that they would have knocked out the Hamburg railway station at left on the first try.

Americans criticize the British failure to throw everything at one city at a time, to concentrate on one job such as the smashing of ports, shipyards, submarine assembly plants. In this campaign, the British have dispersed their efforts simultaneously against ports, oil, communications and production.

But obviously 4,000 tons of bombs cannot drop on Germany without hurting somebody or something. The German Luftwaffe could not knock out Britain but it left a lot of corpses and rubble behind it. The 4,000 tons of British bombs are a quiet contrast to Goring's prewar boast "We will not expose the Ruhr to a single bomb dropped by enemy aircraft." The whistle and crash of the British bombs on Germany, like the opening notes of Beethoven's V Symphony, rang last week like the hammering of destiny.



Harbor traffic fills great port of Rotterdam as British plane leaves bomb on dock at right. They fly low to avoid anti-aircraft guns.



miss, miss and partial hit on a corner of great Fives-Lille machine-ery plant (shown at upper right corner) which has been hit before.



Before and during bombing of a German airdrome, crack British Williamson Eagle camera takes two pictures (above and below) to show where bombs hit. British air camera is better than German. Objective is row of hangars and maintenance shop in clearing at lower corner of woods. Bomber

wanted to get the shop, which is the biggest building. He seems to have just missed it and run out over the field. This is the airdrome at Desvres, outside Boulogne, near the French coast. Germans obviously do not try to defend such an advanced base. They can repair field in a few hours.



HIS DAYS

A WEEK IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Unlike his wife, the President of the U. S. writes no "My Day" of his activities. To report on the way he is spending his days during this grave U. S. crisis, LIFE last week stationed a cameraman in the White House office lobby with instructions to photograph everyone who came to see him. Below you see

all but a few of his visitors during the first four days.

They look like a lot, but actually, considering the number and complexity of the President's problems, they are very few. The fact is that Franklin Roosevelt probably makes more decisions on his own hook than any President in U. S. history. Woodrow Wil-



MONDAY
12:15 P.M.
Director General Knudsen of the OPA brings his fears that 50% cut in auto production will cause serious "dislocation."



12:45 P.M.
P. D. Houston, president of American Bankers Association, arrives to discuss its next convention. He said that some inflation is inevitable.



TUESDAY
11 A.M.
Senators George (left), chairman of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Connally, probable successor, come to discuss Japan.



11 A.M.
Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles conferred with Senators, later condemned Japanese "aggression."



4 P.M.
Correspondents surge in door to President's office, eager for places near his desk. He told them news of Japanese censorship, suggested "leaks" of inside information by Congressmen as subject worth thinking about, recommended Douglas Miller's *You Can't Do Business With Hitler*.



WEDNESDAY
11:15 A.M.
Harry A. Millis, chairman of National Labor Relations Board, brings Labor problems. Earlier President saw Basil O'Connor.



11:30 A.M.
Uncle Frederic Delano leads in his National Resources Planning Board for some talk of the national future.



11:15 A.M.
Senator Norris arrives. The President called new Kingsley Dam an "epochal triumph" for him.



11:30 A.M.
Louis E. Kirstein, the Boston storeman who was Sen. John Roosevelt's boss, comes in to discuss plan for voluntary price control by the nation's retailers.



12 M.
Ex-Czech Minister Vladimir Horban is still an accredited diplomat at White House, though the U. S. no longer recognizes any existing Czech government.



12:15 P.M.
Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma arrives on legislative business. He and Florida's Pepper are leading White House spokesmen in Senate.

son was famous for keeping his own counsel, hating to delegate authority and responsibility. Associates who have known them both say that Roosevelt easily tops Wilson in this respect.

Last week OPM's Knudsen and OPACS's Henderson broke into an acrimonious dispute over which one

should decide how much and how quickly the U. S. automobile industry must cut its production. Actually, nobody but the President could decide. In addition to all his other responsibilities, he remains the sole boss of the U. S. defense program.

Worn by strain, the President, who in the old days

of the New Deal used to spend 16 or 18 hours a day conferring with his associates, now conserves his health and strength by limiting his conferences to an average of four hours a day. But for no waking hour is he free of the awful knowledge of his power to shape the future of a nation and perhaps a world.



12 N.

Secretary of War Slimson brings Army business. President indicated agreement when he later called Senator Wheeler a near-traitor.



12:30 P.M.

South Carolina's Governor Maybank (right) brings in Alva M. Lumpkin, whom he appointed to replace Mr. Justice Byrnes in Senate, for introduction.



12:45 P.M.

Elder Statesman Bernard M. Baruch, who bossed defense production in World War I, comes to counsel President over luncheon trays on current tangles.



1 P.M.

Hats pile up on lobby table as Washington reporters arrive for regular Tuesday press conference.



12:30 P.M.

Al Smith, who has patched up old quarrel with President, comes by own request on "strictly personal" matter.



1 P.M.

Vice President Wallace arrives to lunch and discuss his speech at opening of new shell-boling plant at Burlington, Iowa, July 31.



THURSDAY

10:50 A.M.

Mayor LaGuardia brings in a new Voluntary Participation Committee of his Office of Civilian Defense for Presidential pep talk. The President used them as sounding board to explain to the country why he has tried to appease Japan the last two years by selling oil and other munitions.



12:40 P.M.

Lincoln MacVeagh, home to report his experiences as U. S. Minister to Greece, stops to chat with reporters.



1 P.M.

Secretary of Interior Ickes comes to lunch with a briefcase bulging with his problems as the Defense Petroleum Coordinator.



UNREHEATED

Capt. James Roosevelt of the U. S. Marine Corps is one of the intimates who are permitted to drop in on the President without an appointment.



James Forrestal, Wall Streeter turned Under-Secretary of Navy, comes in before flying to Hawaii to inspect defenses.



RUSSIAN SNIPERS CROUCH UNSEEN IN THE BRUSH ON THE EDGE OF A WHEAT FIELD WHILE A GERMAN SOLDIER AND OFFICER CLOSE IN. WRECKED RUSSIAN TANK IS AT RIGHT



THE TWO UN-UNIFORMED RUSSIANS EMERGE FROM THE BRUSH WITH HANDS UP AND ARE DRIVEN TOWARD GERMAN ARMY PHOTOGRAPHER BY SOLDIER WITH MACHINE GUN

GERMANS EXECUTE A RUSSIAN SNIPER CAUGHT IN THE WHEAT BEHIND LINES

These pictures show one of the main problems of the German Army in Russia—Soviet snipers behind the German lines. Just to flush a pair of snipers from a wheat field, as these soldiers are doing, takes time and risk.

This German headache was multiplied by the suicidal determination of great masses of "trapped" Russian armies still fighting desperately on the German supply lines. Germany claimed capture of only a few thousands, not the hundreds of thousands of the past. The great German drives ground slowly to a halt. Finally there came the amazing German boast that the invincible German armies were "holding," just holding. The Russian Air Force, repeatedly destroyed according to the Germans, monotonously came back to life again. At week's end, it was the Russians who were attacking, with troops that according to the experts could not possibly exist.



SHOT IN BACK BY EXECUTIONER, ONE MORE RUSSIAN GUERRILLA FALLS INTO THE WHEAT



BACK YONDER *when our forefathers were building a new*

and independent nation, this was the kind of sound and pleasurable dish they sat down to with a will. And down across the years, good homemade chicken noodle soup held its high favor, steady and secure. But life quickened, days grew crowded, and there was little time for the slow-brewing of a broth. So Campbell's took over...brought back the true old-time chicken noodle soup. Deep-flavored chicken broth, tender-cooked noodles, delicious pieces of chicken...it's a soup to humor and comfort us...just as it did our forefathers long ago.



The soup that's growing faster in popularity than any other soup in America...Campbell's Chicken Noodle

Sit down—while we draw
a red perch across your trail!



1. When the soul-stirring aroma of this frying Birds Eye Red Perch reaches your family's nostrils, the folks'll be following you around like kittens! And when you serve these easy-to-prepare fillets, flanked by Birds Eye Asparagus Cuts and Birds Eye Cauliflower, the first mouth-watering forkful will bring down deafening applause! And no wonder—



Special!

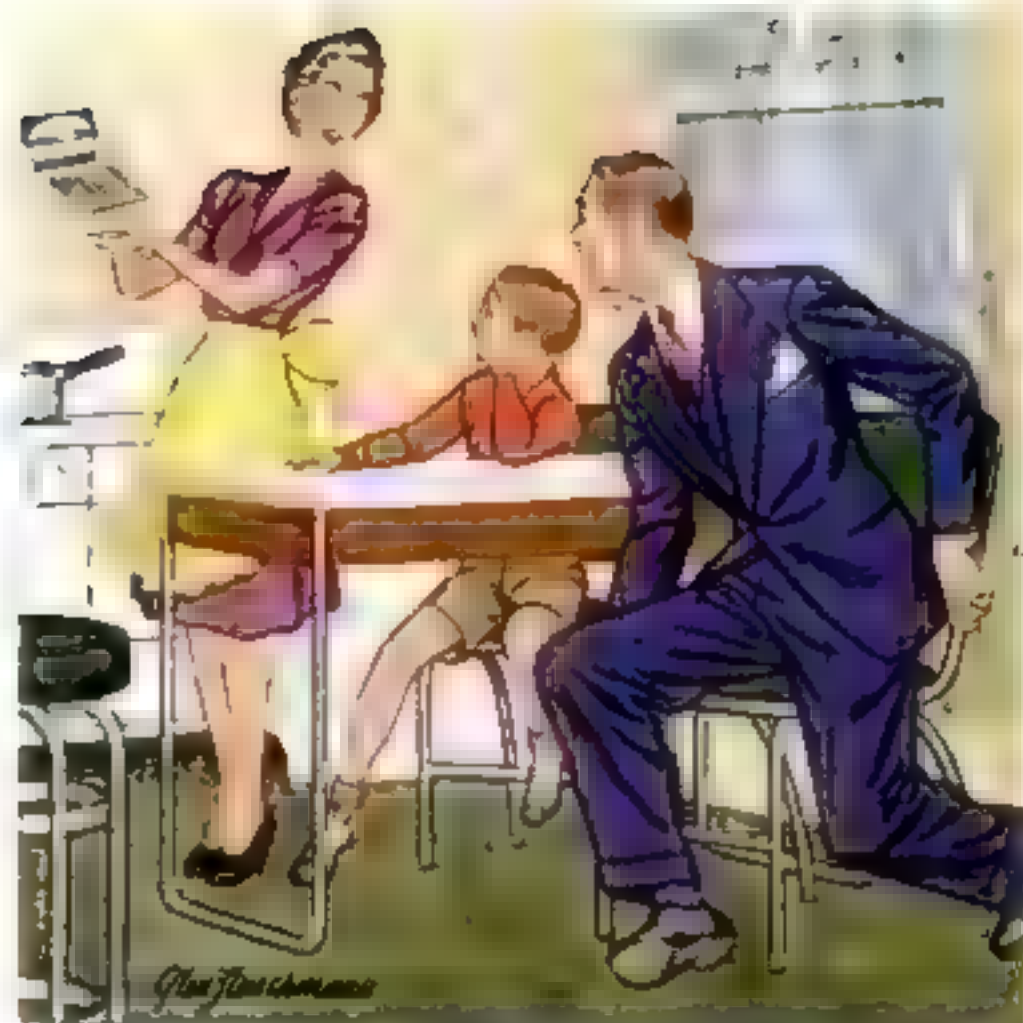
ONE WEEK ONLY!
August 4th through 9th

**RED PERCH FILLETS
ASPARAGUS CUTS**

★ Also Featured ★

CAULIFLOWER • STRAWBERRIES
ASPARAGUS TIPS • SPINACH

MAKE NO MISTAKE! Not all quick-frozen foods are Birds Eye! So look for the Birds Eye on the window and on the package. It *guarantees* you over 60 first-quality, waste-free Birds Eye Foods. They **MUST SATISFY YOU OR YOUR MONEY BACK!** For further information, write to: FROSTED FOODS SALES CORP., 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Canadian-packed Birds Eye Foods are distributed by Hudson's Bay Company, Montreal.



2. Birds Eye fishing schooners have plucked these Red Perch from the cold waters of the North Atlantic, speeded them to port where, after they've been thoroughly cleaned, filleted, the miracle of Quick-Freezing used by Birds Eye imprisons all the natural, luscious flavor!



3. Birds Eye Foods can save you many a hot, weary hour in the kitchen this summer, too. Because—we've done all the time-taking cleaning and preparing. And that's true of the Asparagus Cuts and Cauliflower, too—we've done the work for you! Something else to consider...



4. ...Birds Eye Foods, are *economy* foods. You eat what you pay for—instead of throwing part of it away. Even if you could buy that luscious Red Perch in an ordinary fish market, (and you can't) 80% would be wasted! So take it easy this summer, lady—and take it easy on your family's budget, too—with Birds Eye Foods!



PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT PLAY WITH FALA, READ AND RELAX ON LONG WEEKEND



To Hyde Park last weekend went Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. Like millions of other American couples they sought a relief from the hot stickiness of the city, the constant pressure of weekday problems. The President finds respite in reading his beloved detective stories, in playing with his shaggy Scotty, Fala. His wife likes to sit and watch them while she knits.

After the business of an average week (see pp. 22-23) the President needs a rest. But he can never get away from the thousand problems. It was on a long fishing cruise aboard the *Potomac* that he decided to seize all Axis ships lying in U. S. ports. It was at Hyde Park last week that he announced his fateful decision to accept Japan as an outright enemy.

TWO KINGS, A QUEEN AND TWO PRESIDENTS CALL UPON THEIR ROYAL BRITISH HOSTS



In Buckingham Palace courtyard King George and Queen Elizabeth entertain the heads of five governments-in-exile. Left to right, from the King, are: Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Mrs. Edouard Beneš, wife of the ex-President of Czechoslovakia; King Peter of Yugoslavia, Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Beneš, King Haakon of Norway; and Wladyslaw Raczewicz,

ex-President of Poland. These rulers' states have had their differences in the past but all have buried the hatchet to unite in a common cause against Hitler. Beneš, Czechoslovakia has forgiven Raczewicz' Poland for accepting a bite of Czech land from Germany. And Raczewicz' Poland, in turn, has made peace with its hated enemy, England's new ally, Russia.

FIRST DAUGHTER IN EIGHT GENERATIONS MARRIES



Henrietta Colley of Grantsville, Ga. is here fixing her bridal gown with the loving help of her mother and future mother-in-law. An only daughter's wedding is a great event in any family but for the Colley family it was something extra. Henrietta is the first girl-child born to the Colley clan since 1786. Last week, after 20 years of painstaking care and devotion, Henrietta's proud father gave the first Colley girl in eight generations in marriage to Cheney Joseph, resident doctor of Tulane University.

AMERICAN SQUADRON "CAPTURES" BRITISH BRIGADE

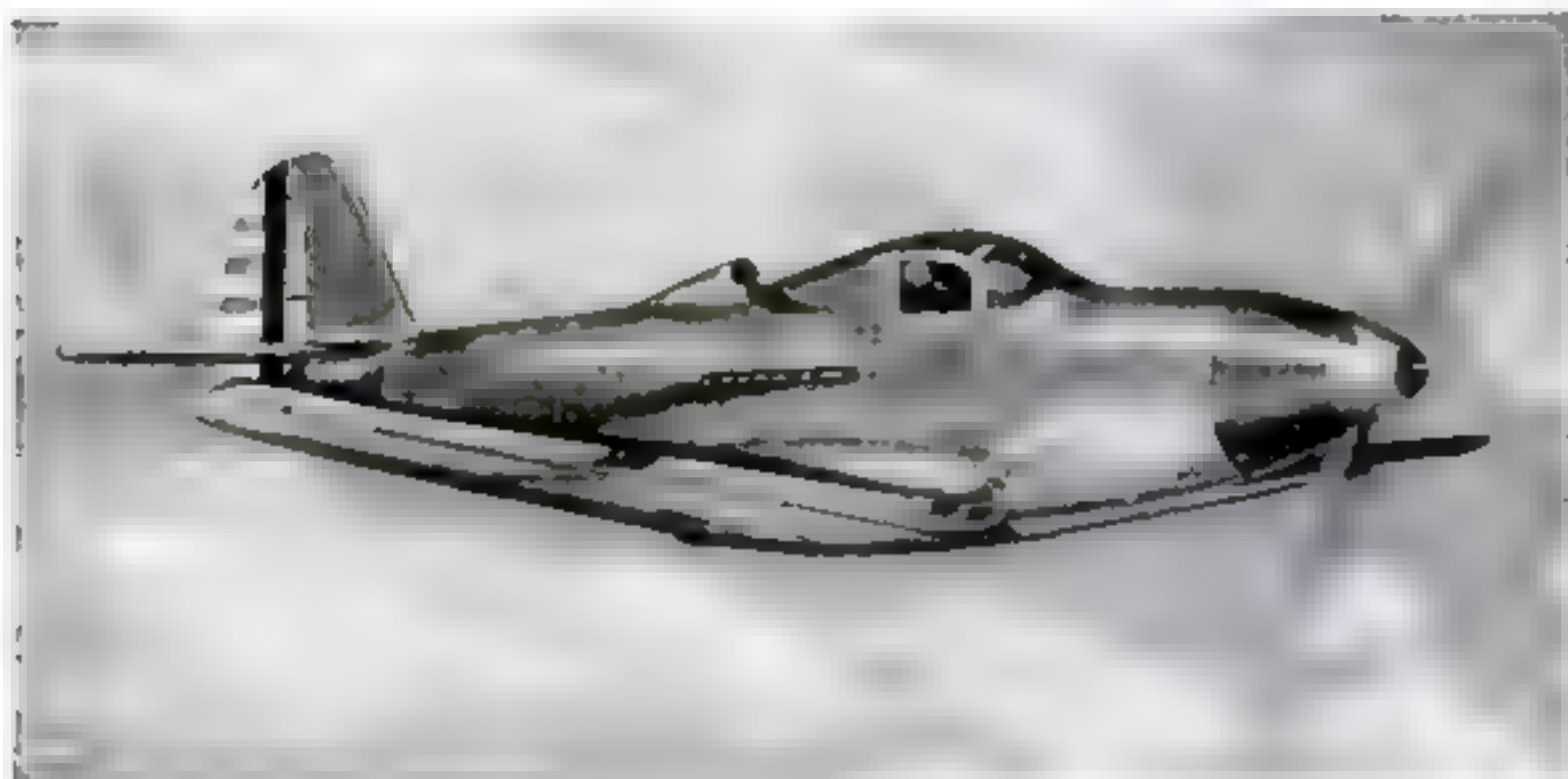


Brigadier General Wade Hampton Hayes (front, right), an American banker in England, commands a regiment of middle-aged U.S. businessmen (nicknamed "The Gangsters") who have joined the British Home Guard. Last week in maneuvers they gave the British Army a rude shock. Using fifth columnists who played golf, walked dogs, pretended to be drunk, the Americans scouted out, surrounded and captured the headquarters of a crack British brigade. So swift were they that the crestfallen English commander had to beg for his maps to continue the exercise.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



Meet Frank Kelley, test pilot for Bell Aircraft Corporation, makers of that deadly fighting plane the . . .



. . . Airacobra. For the safe lubrication of the Airacobras' 1,150 horse power engines on test flights Bell Aircraft relies on Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. This is the same . . .



. . . quality Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil sold by your nearby Sinclair Dealer. Get the same protection for your car that is given these costly Airacobras. Play safe — use Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil.



In a hurrying, scurrying world there's serenity in beer and ale

Telephones jangling... radios blaring... auto horns honking... airplanes roaring. In big city or small town, peace is hard to find... and precious.

YES! It's a busy, dizzy world in which we live! And every man and woman in it needs now and then to get away from it all. Needs to sit down quietly and shut out the din and noise for a peaceful hour or so.

In your needed hours of relaxation, beer can play a pleasant

part. For this delicious brew does more than delight your taste. Its mellow, kindly nature helps to unsnarl tangled nerves, helps to refresh a weary body, helps to restore a faltering spirit.

Made from nature's choicest grains and flavored with plump, ripe, fragrant hops, beer is a mild wholesome brew. In fact, from earliest times, men have called beer and ale the "beverages of moderation." Make them part of your own plan of balanced, tolerant, temperate living.

Because beer is a beverage of moderation and so great a national favorite, it deserves to have its good name guarded well. We who brew America's beer are co-operating to prevent abuses wherever they may occur in the retailing of beer and ale. You can help with understanding and support of the brewers' "clean-up or close-up" program... described in a booklet sent free on request. Address United Brewers Industrial Foundation, Dept. A8, 21 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.





HOW TO DATE A "CANARY"

A SMOOTH LINE will get you farther with that songstress at the mike if you back it up with a smoother Barbasol Face. Her contract says nothing about being nice to leather-skinned porcupines with bristly beards. The management assumes you've stopped using old-fashioned shaving methods that tend to dry and irritate your skin.

SHE'S WISE TO THE WAY boys in the band rely on Barbasol's double action face-grooming. Yes, modern Barbasol's bland ingredients soothe your skin as they swiftly soften your beard.



THAT "FRESH" LOOK Barbasol gives your face flatters like formal clothes. Even the tenderest skin emerges smiling from a cool, quick, clean Barbasol shave. Try it ten days or so and see the difference. 25¢ and 50¢ tubes, 75¢ jar.



Bob Falkenburg of Los Angeles, 15-year-old kid brother of Jinx (LIFE, Jan. 27), electrified sports writers covering the Boys' Eastern championships at Forest Hills by winning the singles handily 7-5, 6-2. Hailed as one of the outstanding young tennis prospects, his easy victory was even more amazing since his left arm was encased in a cast to support a broken wrist. He then teamed up with Jack Hersh to take the doubles. Below: with characteristic Falkenburg energy he practices with Brother Tom.



A color photograph of a man and a woman in a tobacco curing barn. The man, wearing a dark suit and a fedora, is holding a large, light-colored sack of tobacco. The woman, wearing a pink jacket and a dark hat, is looking at the sack with a smile. The background is filled with hanging tobacco leaves.

● Actual color photograph of tobacco hanging inside curing barn—Ray Oglesby inspects a sack of fine, light tobacco, before aging.

"Luckies pay higher prices"

**"—to get lighter, milder leaf like this!" says Ray
Oglesby, tobacco auctioneer of Winterville, N.C.**

LISTEN to the bidding at 'most any tobacco auction—and you'll see right fast that Luckies pay higher prices to get the finer, lighter leaf. Like any smoker, that's the tobacco I want—so naturally, I choose Luckies for my own enjoyment!"

Yes, Luckies pay higher prices to get the finer, the lighter, the naturally milder tobaccos. No wonder that with independent tobacco experts—auctioneers, buyers and warehousemen—Luckies are the 2 to 1 favorite over all other brands combined. So smoke the smoke tobacco experts smoke. Next time, ask for Lucky Strike!

**WITH MEN WHO KNOW TOBACCO
BEST—IT'S LUCKIES 2 TO 1**





WHAT makes a favorite? Actual performance! Motorists have discovered today's brilliant Mobilgas—

...steps you out in front!

...skims you over hills!

...makes your car alive, vibrant, alert, willing!

In fact, every minute of every day, more than 1000 U.S.A. motorists show their faith in Mobilgas by driving in at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse.

For all-around performance unsurpassed at regular price, fill up with America's favorite gasoline...Mobilgas. Fill up with *Mobiloil*, too!

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.
and Affiliates: Magnolia Petroleum Co.,
General Petroleum Corporation of California

THE SIGN OF FRIENDLY SERVICE →



Mobilgas

SOCONY-VACUUM

"That Red Horse Outpaces 'em All!"





AN AMERICAN SOLDIER USES THE ARMY'S NEW FLAME THROWER. THE ONLY WAY TO DEFEAT THE GERMANS IS TO OUTSTRIP THEM IN WEAPONS AND METHODS OF OFFENSIVE WAR

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY

by HANSON W. BALDWIN

Hanson W. Baldwin is a distinguished military writer and the author of *United We Stand* (Whitney, \$3), an expert survey of U. S. armed power in the present emergency. In some parts of this article he has drawn upon material previously published by him in the New York Times.

As the Nazi legions drive deeper into Russia, Germany is bursting the bounds of Europe, storming the bastions of Asia, breaching the ramparts of Africa. On the dusty steppes of the Soviet States Hitler's armies are carving out the final sector of the "New Europe" which *Mein Kampf* describes. The long roll lengthens as the nations die.

Poland, in 18 days, Norway, in 24 days; the Netherlands, in four days, Belgium, in 18 days, France, in 39 days, Yugoslavia, in 12 days, Cyrenaica, in 18 days, Greece, in 21 days, Crete, in eleven days, Russia, — ? The Middle East? Britain?

Mountains, rivers, mud and snow, Arctic cold

and desert heat, the best fighting troops of many nations and races have proved but ineffectual ramparts to the surging tide of German conquest. The lightning speed of the Nazi thrusts and the crushing weight of their offensive have brought Hitler to the threshold of victory.

Can he be stopped? Does the Russian invasion provide an unexpected opportunity? Or has the U. S. waited too long? Can Germany be defeated? And if so, how?

Consider the situation.

The German Army has a strength of some 260 divisions, 20 or 25 of them Panzer divisions, with

at least four or five air-borne infantry divisions and 50,000 parachute troops. All of the German divisions are fully equipped, all are well trained, most of them have behind them the battle experience of victorious campaigns.

The Imperial Armies of the British Empire number perhaps 50 divisions. About 87 divisions was the peak British strength in the World War, 100 may be the ultimate goal in this war. Only a small percentage of these 50 divisions can be considered well trained; a smaller percentage can be considered well equipped, there are, perhaps, four to seven armored divisions incompletely equipped



MORRELL E-Z-SERVE LIVER LOAF

A Rich
Source of
Essential
B-VITAMINS

★
*Ready to Serve!
Delicious
Hot or Cold!*



YOUR doctor will tell you that liver is one of the best natural sources of B vitamins... essential for sound health, good appetite, and healthy nerves, as well as for proper growth in children. And here, at last, is healthful liver in a thrifty new form—ready-to-serve hot or cold. Zip off the lid, and—presto!—you have a fully-cooked, appetizing delight that is extra good for young and old.

Morrell E-Z-Serve Liver Loaf is prepared from select liver, carefully blended with other nourishing ingredients to augment liver's

health-promoting, body-building benefits.

Ask your grocer today for this tasty new Morrell product. Delicious in cold plates, salads, and sandwiches... or in zesty hot dishes. Requires no refrigeration! A rich source of Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₂, Anti-pellagra Vitamin, proteins, and minerals! You'll find prize recipes on the container.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THESE OTHER
MORRELL E-Z-SERVE MEAT LOAVES, TOO



E-Z-SERVE
PORK LOAF



E-Z-SERVE
VEAL LOAF



E-Z-SERVE
HAM LOAF



E-Z-SERVE
CORNED BEEF LOAF



E-Z-SERVE
TONGUE LOAF

MADE BY THE
MAKERS OF FAMOUS
MORRELL E-Z-CUT HAM

JOHN MORRELL & CO.

GENERAL OFFICES:
OTTUMWA, IOWA

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

The German Air Force may number 5,700 to 8,500 tactical combat planes in operating squadrons, with reserves of planes (though probably not of pilots) of 100% to 300%. The present production rate may be 2,000 planes a month, though the potential production capacity may be 3,000 planes a month.

The Royal Air Force, with the air forces of the dominions, may number 3,500 to 4,500 tactical planes, with 100% reserves for certain types of fighters, and some reserve of pilots. The present production rate may be 1,200 to 1,700 planes a month, which is top capacity.

The German Navy has one large battleship, the *Tirpitz*, which individually is more than a match for any battleship in the world, but which is the only one of its kind. The Reich has two smaller battleships, two pocket battleships, cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and 130 submarines—which already is about the peak submarine strength she attained in the World War.

The British Navy has 15 capital ships, eight aircraft carriers, 63 cruisers, about 130 destroyers, 60 submarines and definite though not unchallenged superiority on the surface of the sea.

Britain is producing much of the stuff of war, but until the invasion of Russia she had been facing bottleneck after bottleneck—in raw material, labor, machine tools or various manufactured parts. Factories were bombed or their production curtailed by damage or shortage of raw material. Britain's problem is to equip a nation.

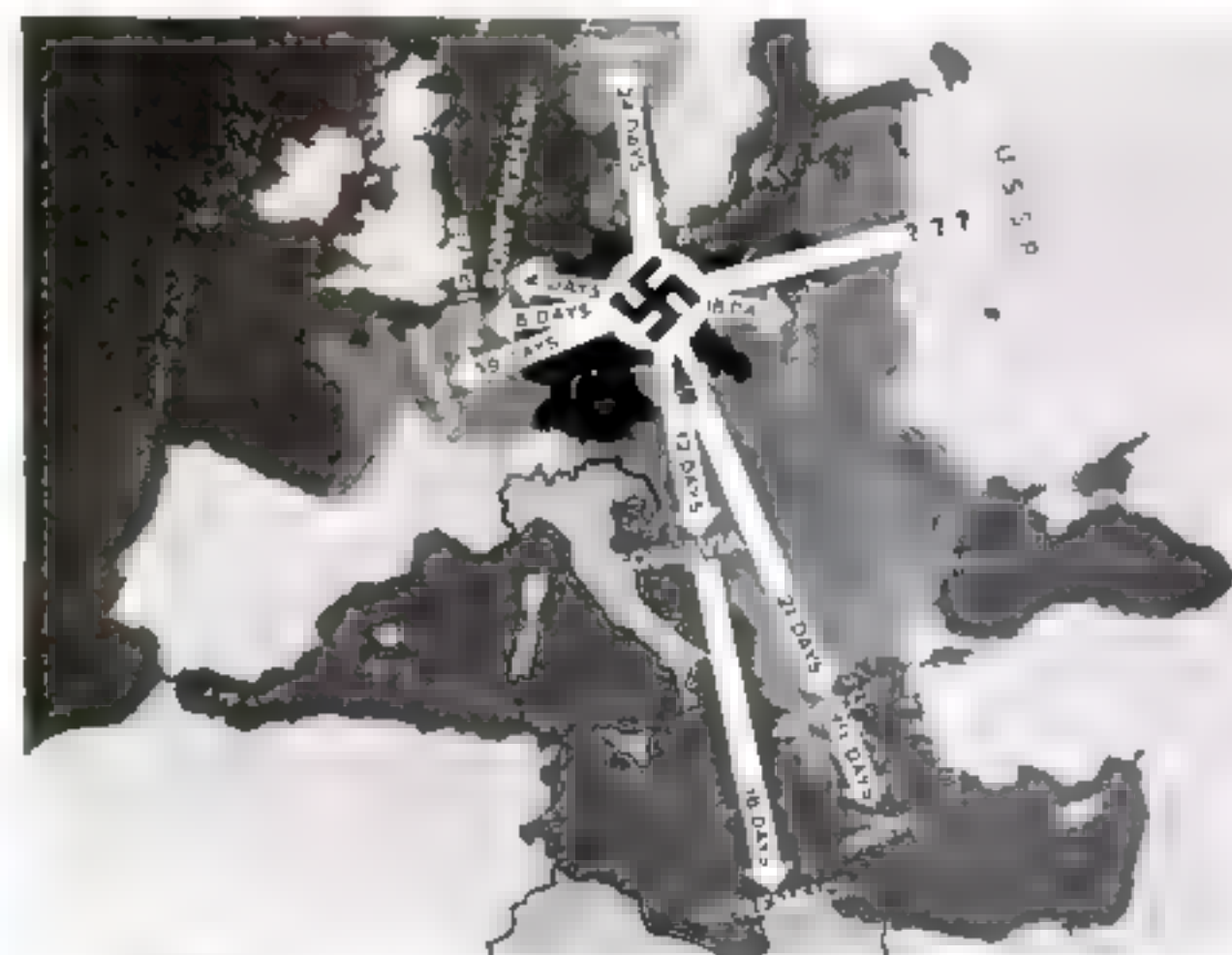
Germany's war material production—in ammunition, tanks and most of the stuff of war—has been organized and going for six to eight years. Great reserves have been piled up. The wheels of the munitions industry, though interrupted now and then by bomb damage and material shortages, move with little strain because of limited demand. Factories have the relatively simple job of providing replacements, of developing new machines, for Germany is a nation already equipped for war.

Today, the German blockade of the United Kingdom is probably more effective than the British blockade of the continent of Europe. Today, Britain has some 376 principal combat ships, plus planes, to protect her own lifelines across the seas and to maintain the blockade of the continent. In the closing years of the World War Britain had 738 similar types, plus the help of the navies of the United States, France, Italy and Japan, to do a lesser task. Yet 25 years ago she almost failed. Today Germany has a hundred ports in the great sweep of coast from Spitzbergen to Biscay. Today, the menace of the submarine is complemented by the menace of the plane.

Today, British, Allied and neutral shipping sunk since the war's start totals around 7,200,000 gross tons; the rate of sinking for the past five months has been between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons a year, a rate which is almost as high as the combined output that the shipyards of Britain, the United States and Canada will be able to achieve in 1942.

Today, Germany is rationed and Germans use ersatz clothes. Yet there is probably no oil shortage of serious nature, and contrary to the general belief no lubricant shortage; the Reich is exporting lubricants to the neutrals of Europe. Month by month as the German conquests on land have been extended, the British blockade has become less effective, the German counter-blockade more effective. Today, it is Britain, not Germany, that is commencing to experience real hunger and want and increasing shortages.

The R. A. F. won—in the air battles of last fall—the one outstand-



German timetable shows the speed of German conquest. If Russia is defeated, no army will be left on the Continent. Next objects of attack may be Britain, North Africa.

ing victory against the Germans which the British have achieved in this war. Yet it was not a finally decisive victory. South of Scotland none of the East Coast ports and none of the South Coast ports are much used, save for coastal traffic. Britain "breathes" through Glasgow, Liverpool and the Bristol Channel towns, and even these have been bomb-splotted and are still vulnerable.

On the land, Britain has been fighting in the Middle East with her back to the wall. She has not yet lost the definitive campaigns of the Eastern Mediterranean, yet she is outmatched in manpower and air-power. The odds are on Germany, and if the Nazis win quickly in Russia, Suez and the Middle East may be doomed. Then Germany will have broken clearly and completely beyond the bounds of the continent of Europe. The British blockade—in such a case—then becomes a travesty.

This comparison, which shows Germany overwhelmingly stronger in everything except the surface ships of navies, is further tilted toward the Axis by the not inconsiderable factor of Italy's forces.

And in the Far East, Japan—with the world's third greatest fleet and 50 to 70 divisions—is restrained only by the strength of Singapore and the American Battle Fleet at Hawaii.

The plain truth is that until the German invasion of Russia, the British Empire was faced with worldwide investment. Britain was losing the Battle of the Atlantic, barely holding her own in the Battle of Britain and was clearly losing the Battle of the Mediterranean. She was faced with the specters of starvation, assault and invasion. Without our shooting aid she confronted defeat and those in power knew it.

EFFECT OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION

The future depends in large measure upon the Russian campaign. A two to four months' victory in Russia (by "victory" I mean annihilation of the bulk of the Red Army) will put Germany in a far stronger strategical position than before. She will not only have in time a secure and sufficient base of supplies in the Ukraine-Caucasus area to make her—and most of Europe—immune to blockade, but she will have completed the conquest of Europe. She will have eliminated the last army upon the continent. Hitler's "New Order" will be free to grow to its political and economic fruition.

On the other hand, if the German drive into Russia bogs down into Napoleonic futility, Hitler himself may face eventual defeat.

There is a third possibility—that Hitler will win in Russia, but only after a long campaign which will reduce his strength and increase Britain's, thus more nearly balancing the power of the two principal belligerents.

But on the basis of all past experience—on our limited knowledge of the Red Army, on the operations of the first month—the world can anticipate in Russia another quick and decisive German victory. Assuming such a victory, can Germany then be defeated?

Obviously not by the British Empire alone. With a continuation of our non-shooting aid, the best Britain could have hoped for, prior to the Russian campaign, was to avert defeat. Alone, and unaided, she could not possibly contemplate re-conquest of the continent of Europe. If Russia and its resources fall easily within the Nazi orbit, victory is clearly beyond British grasp. The best she can hope for is a negotiated peace.

Only America's power—unlimited power—might possibly tilt the scale. No conqueror is ever beyond defeat. Napoleon had his Waterloo; Alexander overreached himself; there is a natural rhythm in the affairs of men that balances victories with defeats. No man, no nation is ever completely invulnerable.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY—TOTAL WAR

The answer to the question—"Can Germany be defeated?"—is, therefore, "Yes," but it is an affirmative which must at once be heavily qualified. Yes—IF. If we act quickly and decisively and without stint no matter what the cost. Time is of the essence. Germany can be defeated, but only by the unlimited effort of the greatest industrial—and potentially—the greatest military nation in the world, the U. S.

We are already, in effect, part of a shooting war. For that, in a practical military sense, is what our occupation of Iceland means. Iceland is distinctly in the combat zone. Our ships must supply our forces through zones that are plainly within the area of Germany's counter-blockade. The President has stated that he has given orders to the Navy to insure the safety of sea communications between Iceland and other outlying strategic outposts and the U. S. These things probably cannot be done without shooting.

The nation no longer has the choice of staying out of war. We have only the choice of how much force we shall exercise in this war of

See that door? A NEW star has arrived. And there's a new star among cigarettes, too—since something new has been added to a favorite blend.



Something
NEW 
has been added!



*Latakia — Costly Eastern Mediterranean tobacco, whose delicate, fine leaves are especially blended to create an entirely new cigarette flavor.



Now aging in security—In our warehouses, ample supplies of rare Latakia are aging an average of 3 years—to heighten its mellow flavor.



New smoking pleasure — Eddie Stewart, United Air Lines Pilot, says: "That flavor of Latakia tobacco adds a lot to the pleasure I get from smoking. I notice my friends are switching to new Old Golds, too."



Same familiar pack—
but new Old Golds!

P. Lorillard Company, founded 1760—blenders of fine tobaccos since George Washington's day.

20 MILLIONTH G-E IRON

AMERICA'S FAVORITE IRON
With The Light That Says "When"

★ ★ ★ ★

On June 23rd, 1941, at its Ontario, California factory General Electric produced the 20 Millionth Iron . . . newest of the G-E Irons that have brought fast, easy, cool ironing to millions of homes! Actually, more women have bought and use G-E Irons than any other make!

IRON number 20,000,000! What a wonderful story it tells of time and work saved for millions of housewives. For nearly as many women have bought electric irons made in this very factory as there are homes wired for electricity in all America!

One look at the new G-E Automatic Speed-Iron—exactly like this 20 millionth—and you will see that this *is the iron you've always hoped to own.*

Gives Wings to Ironing

Lightest-weight full-size iron ever made, it fairly *gives wings* to ironing. Grasp its comfort-molded handle and it's a joy to feel. Its famous G-E Calrod

Unit reduces all need for tiring pressure. The magic of its G-E "Dial-the-Fabric" heat control assures perfect temperature for every fabric from heaviest linens to daintiest rayons. And as its crowning feature, it has the G-E light that says "when".

The Fast, Easy, Cool Way

To celebrate this 20 millionth Iron, dealers everywhere are proudly displaying the various G-E models at a full range of prices. If you want to iron the fast, easy, cool way, drop by and see them. Look especially at the G-E Automatic Speed-Iron. It's America's Favorite Iron, yet it costs only \$8.95.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

which we have become a part. We can exercise sufficient force to prevent Britain from being defeated. Or we can exercise sufficient force to insure the defeat of Germany. The second, the defeat of Hitler, requires "all-out" effort; the first, the prevention of complete Hitlerian conquest, requires far more effort than we have yet exerted.

Let us see how Hitler can be defeated

DEFENSIVE MEASURES: HOLD THE BRITISH BASE

The defensive military measures necessary to attain victory are vitally important, for unless certain geographical positions can be retained that victory becomes impossible, or at least recedes far into an uncertain future. And unless these defensive steps are taken, Britain herself may be defeated.

First and fundamental: the British Isles must be held as a base. Without them—despite Mr. Churchill's brave words—defeat of Germany is virtually impossible. Britain must be garrisoned and defended—on land and in the air and on the sea—chiefly by Britons. Britain must be supplied chiefly with U. S. products transported in ships built in Britain, the U. S. and Canada, and protected by men-of-war and fighting planes of both navies. The strategical achilles' heel of Britain is still the Western Ocean, and upon its wide spaces Britain today is still losing the war.

This means ships and planes and men in ever-increasing numbers. All past experience shows that wars of attrition cannot be won quickly. In the World War we sent 35 destroyers to European waters in July 1917; on the day of the Armistice we were employing in the European waters 370 ships and more than 500 naval planes.

Our experience in this war can be no different. Indeed, it may call for far greater naval effort, for the German assault is heavier and more sustained, the bases from which that assault operates are geographically better disposed along the whole western coast of the continent of Europe.

To hold and supply the British Isles means, therefore, a major American naval effort in the Atlantic, as well as a major effort in our shipbuilding yards. It means transfer of a considerable part of our Fleet from the Pacific. Plans already have been made for the establishment of naval and patrol plane bases in Scotland and Northern Ireland. They are essential to any proper system of commerce protection. Our ships and planes would also have to operate from Bermuda, Greenland, Iceland and the Faeroes, in addition to the West Indian islands. And finally, there is obviously no use in bringing supplies to Britain, only to have them blasted to pieces on the docks or to rot because of bomb damage to distribution and transportation systems. To hold and supply Britain obviously means more than a sharp reduction in ship sinkings. It means a reduction in bomb damage to Britain. That means more fighter planes, more radio detectors, more anti-aircraft guns, more barrage balloons—the bulk of them manufactured in this "Arsenal of Democracy" and many of them sooner or later probably operated by American manpower.

BASES TO GUARD THE ATLANTIC

But the defensive measures required include other bases in addition to Britain. We must have quickly a base in the Recife area of Brazil and such connecting bases as are required to link it to the Trinidad area. We may have to have the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, but more particularly we may have to share the British base at Freetown, Sierra Leone. The Azores could be seized and successfully held. The Cape Verdes could be seized, but like Dakar on the African mainland, if the Germans were victorious in North Africa it is not certain they could be held. Dakar or the Cape Verdes could be used as an advanced redoubt from which to fight a delaying action but even this might require 50,000 to 100,000 men, and it would probably be far better, if such numbers were available, to use them in a decisive theater of action—North Africa itself—rather than to limit them to static defense.

It is thus clear that even defensive measures—measures calculated not to defeat Germany but only to prevent the defeat of Britain and to hold the seas—will require far more than we are now doing.

And defensive measures do not win wars. They only prevent the enemy from winning them. Only offensive measures win wars.

THE OFFENSIVE: NAVAL STRATEGY

Military measures are the key to any blueprint of victory. Without the hope of military victory, our political and psychological warriors face a losing fight. Without at least a drawn military battle, economic implements cannot hope to turn the scales.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

MYRNA LOY, NOW CO-STARRING WITH WILLIAM POWELL IN M-G-M'S "LOVE CRAZY."



Confesses Myrna Loy, whose dewy-fresh complexion is the talk of all Hollywood:

"Every girl wants to retain a fresh, youthful skin. Yet sun, wind, too-dry heat rob her skin of moistness.

"Now I have a secret. Every night, I cleanse my skin with Woodbury Cold Cream.

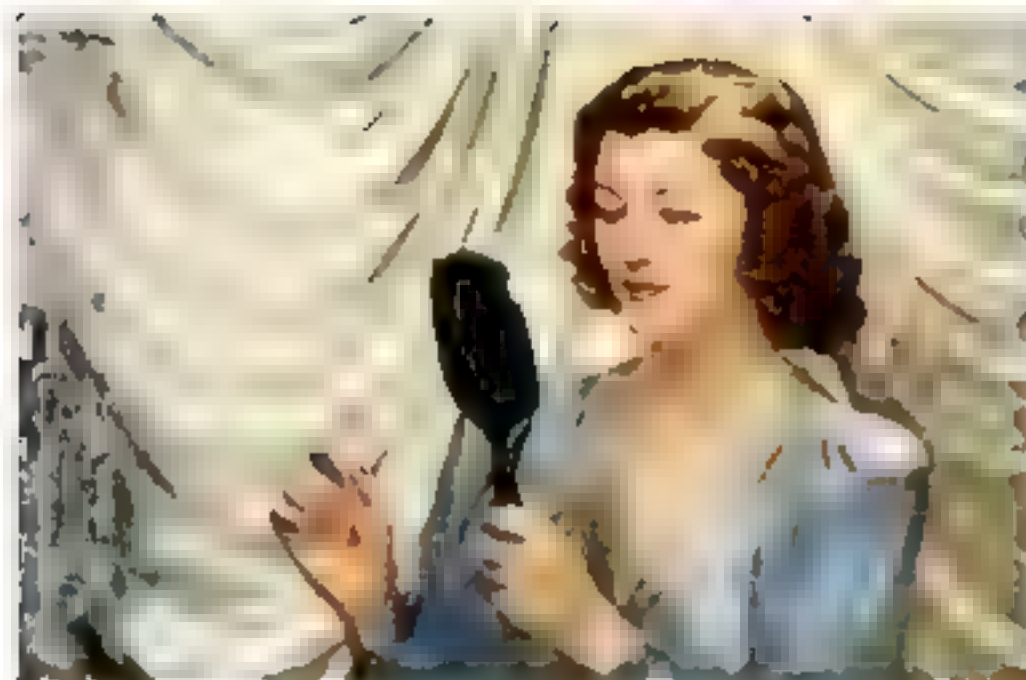
"It's a cream which does three things as you swirl it on—it cleanses wonderfully—it softens magically, it smooths delightfully.

"A minute or so of this—then off comes this cream and on goes fresh Woodbury Cold Cream, to soften and soothe my skin while I sleep.

"That's my Woodbury Beauty Nightcap, my complexion insurance, and my mirror says it works."

For special skins—these special creams. If your skin is normal, Woodbury Cold Cream is all you need for beauty care. But if your skin is oily, cleanse with Woodbury Cleansing Cream. If dry, use Woodbury Dry Skin Cream at night. And for any type of skin, use the new flesh-tinted Woodbury Foundation Cream for a wonderful powder base.

*"To be lovelier in Close-ups" says Myrna Loy
"try my Woodbury Beauty Nightcap"*



"More secrets," adds lovely Myrna Loy. "Whenever I put on fresh make-up, I first cleanse my skin with Woodbury Cold Cream. Under the dryer or whenever I have time to myself—on goes soothing, softening Woodbury Cold Cream."



No other cold cream contains the ingredient which makes Woodbury Cold Cream germ-free. Until the last dab in the jar, this marvelous cream is constantly purifying itself. So follow Myrna Loy's advice—get Woodbury today.

WOODBURY Cold Cream
The 3-Way Beauty Cream

FREE—2 GENEROUS CREAM SAMPLES. Send Today!

(Paste on Penny Postcard—If you like)

John H. Woodbury, Inc., 5124 Alfred St., Cincinnati, Ohio

(In Canada John H. Woodbury, Ltd., Perth, Ontario)

Please send me free sample Woodbury Cold Cream, the cream Myrna Loy uses. Also 1 other cream checked below, and 8 slides new Woodbury Powder.

(Check only one)

☐ Dry Skin Cream

☐ Foundation Cream

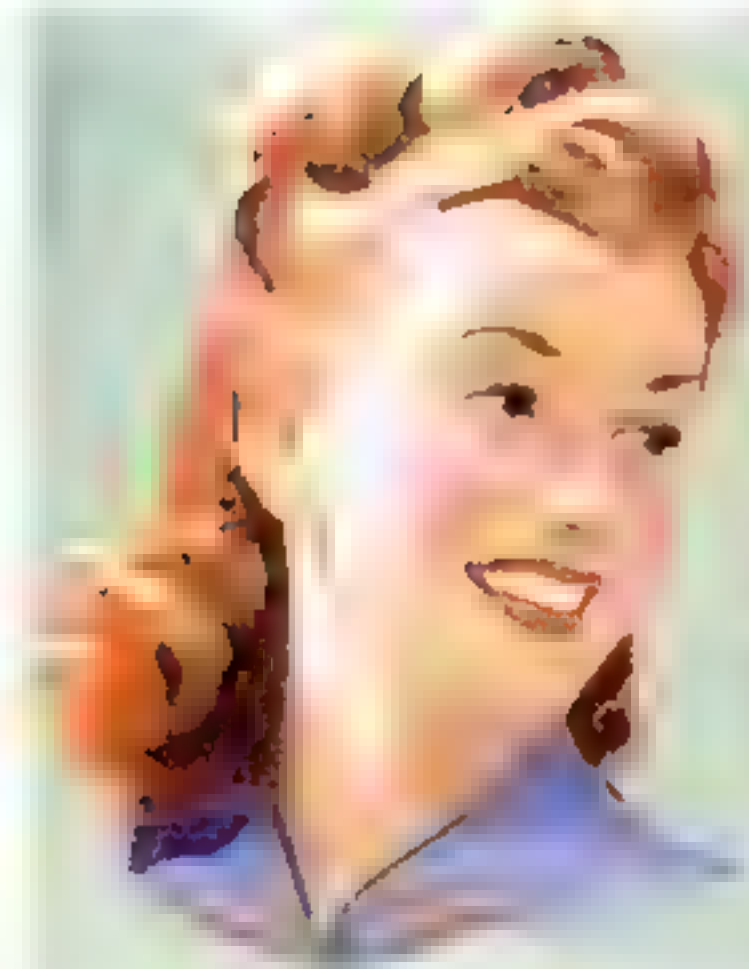
☐ Cleansing Cream

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PREM MEALS
ARE SO
QUICK AND
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EVERYBODY
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FOR EXTRA FLAVOR — IT'S

Sugar-cured

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*Why Prem is
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From the choice cuts of fresh lean pork, Swift's meat experts select the most tender ... the most juicy ... for Prem. These cuts are prepared with extra care ... are boned and trimmed to remove all gristle ... then

sugar-cured the exclusive Swift's Premium way. That's why Prem has extra flavor goodness without spices, without heavy seasonings. Your dealer has Prem. Discover, today, how delicious it is!

SWIFT & COMPANY
PURVEYORS OF FINE FOODS

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

There are three components of military force: seapower, airpower and landpower. No one of them alone can win the victory.

It is upon the surface of the seas that the democracies today have their one clear-cut advantage over the totalitarian powers. And that advantage must be used, not merely in a defensive sea war to protect British commerce, but offensively to harass and wear down the sea strength of Germany and to prevent her from using even coastwise sea-borne transport

This is a large order, for we must never forget that we have responsibilities in two oceans, and as yet only a one-ocean navy. Not until 1946 will our complement of ships be really adequate in number to enable us to undertake simultaneously in both oceans those measures which lead to victory.

As a matter of common sense, it is too late to undertake now those offensive measures against Japan which some people have advocated. Germany is too far along the road to victory; too much of our Fleet strength already has been transferred to the Atlantic; we are already committed to the strategic defensive in the Pacific. Moreover the Pacific is not the decisive theater nor Japan the real enemy. We need not undertake offensive measures against Japan; it is sufficient to hold her in check, to keep her from extending her conquests southward.

This can best be done: by retaining as large a portion of our Fleet as possible in the Pacific; by supporting China with supplies as much as possible in her war with Japan; by gradually limiting exports of oil, scrap metal and other strategical commodities to Japan; by assisting in any way possible to maintain the Soviet Far Eastern armies as a stabilizing factor in the Far East; by materially strengthening the defenses of the Philippines, Hong Kong and Singapore; and above all by dispatching as many bombers as possible to our Anglo-Netherlands-American outposts in the Far East, in order that democratic weakness in seapower in that area may be compensated by building up a formidable airpower, which—vis-à-vis ships—could operate at a considerable advantage in the relatively narrow waters of the South China Sea.

If Japan can be neutralized in the East, it is then possible to use the bulk of our naval strength in the Western Ocean offensively. We must harry Germany's commerce lanes. We must assault her coasts. We must conduct raids. We must carry the sea war into the Baltic and the Aegean. We must make the blockade airtight.

This means a much closer surveillance of the great wastes of ocean than Britain has been able to maintain. It means aircraft carriers and cruisers and armed merchant cruisers capable of keeping the seas for long periods in all weathers. It means an increasingly large number of submarines, to hug the enemy's coasts, to penetrate into the Baltic, to operate in the Mediterranean, and it means a tremendous fleet of mine layers to girdle the coasts of Europe in a belt of explosives.

The bulk of our surface strength should be concentrated in the Atlantic, basing on the British Isles, Iceland, Greenland, the Azores and ports in North America. It will be sufficient to seal up the exits from the Mediterranean by ships based at Aden and Gibraltar, the Azores, Freetown and Bathurst. Those units of the British Fleet already in the Mediterranean, re-inforced by American submarines and destroyers, are more than adequate to deal with the Italian-German units there.

Once adequate measures to tighten the blockade are in operation and sufficient ships are available, raiding units should be organized to harass periodically German-occupied points and destroy German coastwise commerce. The British raid on the Lofoten Islands serves as an example of the kind of measures necessary. The Germans hold too long a strip of coast to prevent such assaults. Even in the Mediterranean a repetition of the Genoa bombardment is possible. In the Channel and North Sea area, swarms of motor torpedo boats, submarines and perhaps destroyers might best lend themselves to such work; heavier ships could be used in the wide seas; and carrier-based aviation could be utilized in surprise forays to bombard German-held coastal points which are now beyond reach of land-based planes.

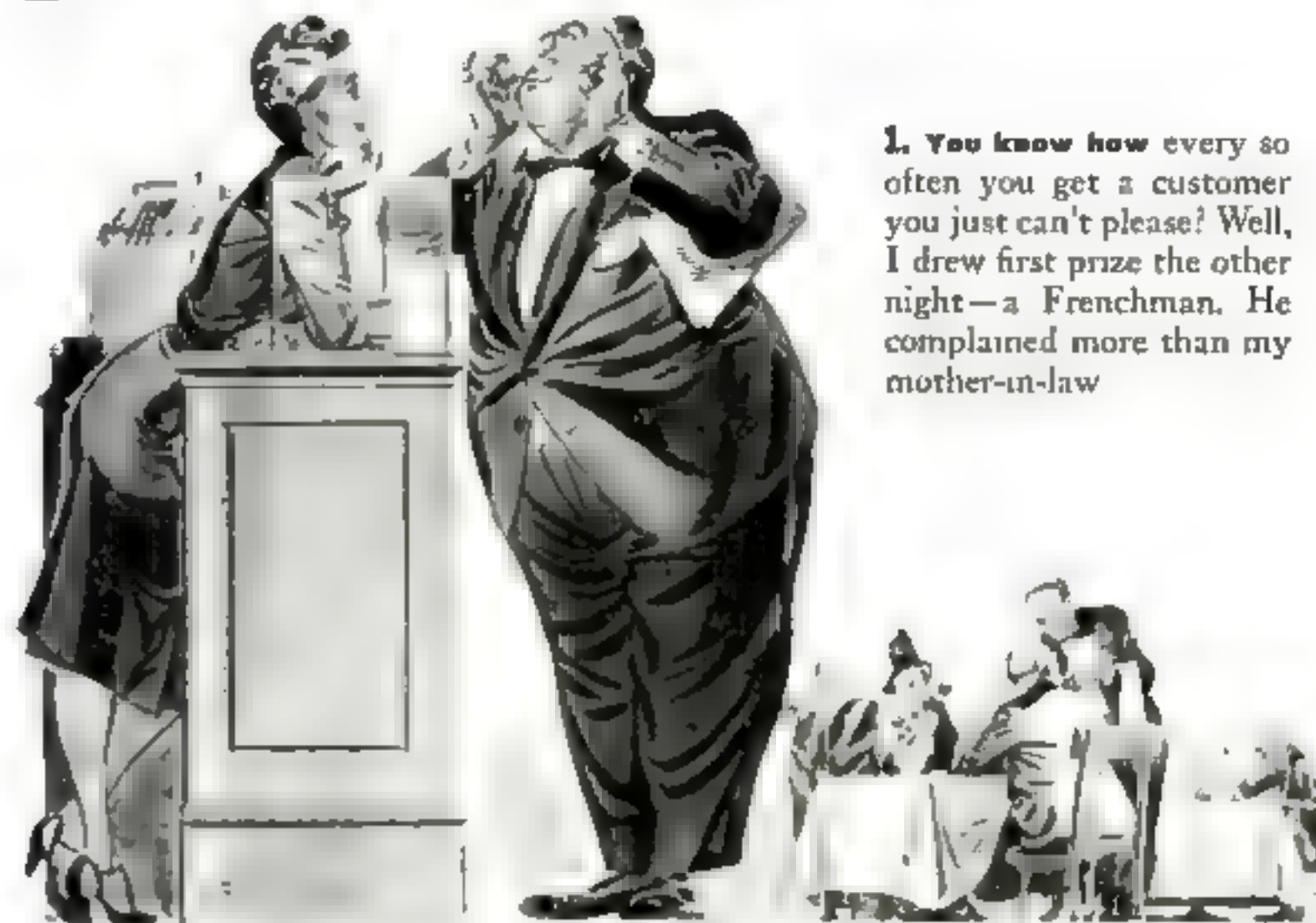
Such raids by ships and naval planes should be continuous, with a blow struck now here, now there. But the main offensive naval effort in any blueprint of victory must be keyed to two ends: first, to make the blockade of the continent of Europe "airtight;" second, to destroy as much European coastwise shipping as possible, thus forcing the Reich to greater and greater dependence upon the already overstrained land transportation systems of the continent.

THE TREMENDOUS AIRPOWER NEEDED

Airpower is the only weapon of assault which the democracies will be able to use against the interior of Germany for months and perhaps for years to come. It is the one weapon which can delay Ger-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"So this Frenchman ups and kisses me!"



1. You know how every so often you get a customer you just can't please? Well, I drew first prize the other night—a Frenchman. He complained more than my mother-in-law



2. So when I bring his coffee I try to make sure it's just right. It was One taste and his face lit up like a street lamp. "Oo-la-la, zis coffee!" he says. "Eet ees magnifique!" But then he looked sour again.



3. "Anything wrong, sir?" I says. "There ees," he wails. "I love ze coffee; but when I drink ze coffee, I cannot sleep! I am kept awake by ze caffeine." "Forget it," I says: "we serve Sanka Coffee."



4. "What ees zis Sanka Coffee?" he asks. "Sanka," I tell him, "is real coffee. But 97% of the caffeine is removed so it can't keep you awake. Good idea, eh?" "Eef eet ees true," he blurts, "eet ees perfect!"



5. Next night, the Frenchman makes a beeline for me. "Eet ees true!" he cries: "I sleep ake ze angel!" And he kisses me on the cheek! But golly, when I saw the big tip he left, I almost kissed him!



6. You see it pays to know about Sanka Coffee. That's why I memorized this statement made by the Council on Foods of The American Medical Association: "Sanka Coffee is free from caffeine effect and can be used when other coffee has been forbidden."



SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE...97% CAFFEIN-FREE...DRINK IT AND SLEEP

"Drip" or "Regular" Grind. Get a Can at Your Grocer's Today!

KEEP COOL with ICED Sanka Coffee... it's delicious! Be sure to make it strong—as all good iced coffee should be made—one and a half heaping tablespoons to a cup of water.

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

many in her efforts to reap the economic benefits of her conquests. And without air superiority victory over Germany is impossible.

Air bombardment is a two-edged sword. It does military damage and it does psychological damage. It destroys matériel and it destroys morale.

The R.A.F. has been striking at Germany now for almost two years; yet a map of its efforts shows that the great majority of its attacks have been concentrated against areas within 250 to 450 miles from British bases. Heavy blows have been delivered; yet none—except possibly those against Hamburg, Emden, Bremen and Wilhelmshaven—have compared until recently in weight or effectiveness with the German assaults upon Britain. These British assaults must be stepped up.

Air superiority over Europe, given the geographical advantages which Germany now enjoys, would be extremely difficult to achieve. Most of the vital industrial areas and ports of Britain are within range, from French and Belgian bases, of German fighter planes. The vital areas of Germany are as yet beyond range of fighters based on Britain. Bombers, unaccompanied by fighters, have up until now shown themselves too vulnerable to carry out continuous large-scale daylight operations deep over enemy territory. But daylight operations, which permit accurate precision bombing of specific targets, are essential to victory. Air superiority requires the ability to bomb any and all parts of Germany proper massively and continuously during daylight hours. This means that fighters of much longer range and greater fighting power than any now in operation must be developed. American fighters generally have longer range than their British counterparts but have very little "edge" in this respect on the German Messerschmitts or Heinkels.

Night bombing—though it cannot have the accuracy of day bombardment—is a powerful tactic in any recipe for victory. So far neither side has bombed consistently and continuously with an average of more than 300 to 500 bombers. Yet perhaps 1,000 bombers a night, probably many more, would be required for a vitally damaging bombing campaign against Germany. In the first 20 months of the war, the British bombed a total of 562 different objectives in Germany, German-occupied territories, Italy and Sicily. At least double that number have not been touched. Obviously 1,000 planes against 1,500 military objectives is none too many.

Yet 1,000 planes a night means from 3,000 to 3,500 on hand, for bombers and bombers' crews must be rested, maintained and repaired. It means 30,000 to 52,000 men on the ground to service and repair the planes. An allowance of 10% a night for replacements must be made. Not all of this number will be shot down, but crack-ups on landings, damages, etc. will account on an average for at least this amount. This means a production capacity of 100 bombers a day, plus about 300 to 500 trained men a day for air crews (or 36,500 bombers a year and 109,500 to 182,500 men a year). And if 3,000 bombers are wanted daily for a striking force, from 9,000 to 10,500 must be on hand and 328,500 air crewmen produced a year.

These are astronomical figures, and the difficulty of measuring up to them can best be emphasized by recalling that our own production rate will not reach an annual rate of 36,000 a year until late 1942, and that even then the 36,000 will include all types of planes—trainers, fighters, transports and bombers.

PROBLEM OF BASING HUGE AIR FLEETS

The next problem involved in the operation of such tremendous flying fleets is bases. Recently retired Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, of the Royal Air Force, declared that it is "becoming increasingly difficult" to find airfield sites "on this small island" of Britain.

In wartime it is not safe to maintain too many planes in one area where they are concentrated targets for enemy bombs. Hence an air-base command usually consists of one main field with a group of satellite fields some distance away. Ordinarily not more than one squadron of a dozen planes is kept at each field. Fields cannot be too close together, and the greater the number of fields the less area available for growing essential foodstuffs.

Britain presents definite limits to further expansion, limits which have now just about been reached. There are probably between 700 and 1,000 airfields in Britain today. One qualified observer has "guessed"—and he has emphasized that it is only a guess—that about 1,000 squadrons, roughly 12,000 planes, might be required to "neutralize" the German Air Force; i. e., secure such air superiority so that you can bomb at will, day or night. It would be "quite impossible," this observer says, to base so large a combat force in Britain.

This limited number of airfields might, to some extent, be compensated for by utilizing patrol bombers and seaplanes, which take

100 PROOF

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York

off from water. Planes of this type, slow and somewhat cumbersome, are chiefly useful, however, for overwater flying and coastal raids. They could be used, but perhaps at considerable cost, on night raids deeper into Germany.

However, it seems quite probable that new bases for airpower, outside Great Britain, would have to be acquired if Germany is to be materially punished from the air, punished on a scale fully commensurate with destruction already wrought in Britain. Ireland is one potential site—one which seems politically impossible of achievement at the moment—but which might be acquired were we to enter the war.

The Orkneys, the Faeroes, Iceland, perhaps eventually the Azores, are other actual or potential air-base sites. But it is quite possible that even all of these would not be enough, and that other air bases, perhaps upon the continent of Europe, would have to be won by force of arms.

We must assume, therefore, that both naval power and airpower will not be enough. Total war requires an implacable total answer.

LANDPOWER

In any formula for victory, manpower is one of the greatest unknowns in the equation of war. This is a war of machines but machines are run by men.

We have already seen that armed and trained manpower is required to guard the bases of air and seapower. Yet there is additional need for organized landpower. In the Near East, British armies have been operating under the grave disadvantage of inferiority in numbers and—if Russia is beaten quickly—there would be crucial need for more trained divisions to stop the anticipated offensive against Suez, to halt the German torrent rolling down upon Iran and Iraq, eventually to turn defensive into offensive. For an essential part of the formula for victory is the ousting of the Germans from Africa; Cyrenaica must be reconquered and all of Libya, and the Germans held north of the Black Sea-Caspian-Afghanistan border.

For striking power we need not an old-style A. E. F. but an army of great firepower and mobility built around the plane-tank team. This might be used in relatively small, but very powerful, detachments under the cover of a definite air superiority to form citadels of resistance, bastions to keep German conquests within its present boundaries, to force it to retreat a little here, to seize a strategically important post there, a raw material center in this place, a new air base in that. Gibraltar, for instance, might thus become a strong point. Bathurst, Gambia and Freetown are others, and eventually, given overwhelming naval and air superiority and thoroughly trained men, Narvik, in Norway might be seized.

Chief problem in the seizure of Narvik, for instance, would be securing local air superiority with ship-borne planes. Once a foothold was established and a land air base secured, the obvious disadvantages of using ship-based fighters against land-based fighters would be overcome. This problem—the problem of making good a landing on an enemy-held coast—is a terrific one, but it could be accomplished by co-ordinating all operations; viz., an all-out air offensive against Germany to force the utilization of the majority of her planes in defense; the use of surprise, the cover of bad weather, and the feint of other landing attempts at widely scattered points. Given proper preparations, sufficient strength and co-ordinated direction, and above all definite air superiority, it would be quite possible, therefore, in time to effect a landing or landings on the continent of Europe.

But troubles only begin once a landing is made, for if Germany is then free to mass the strength of her great army and even of an inferior air force against the emplaced troops, Dunkirk and Norway and Greece might be repeated over again. Therefore, the site for the first landing attempt would have to be on the strategic perimeter of Europe, far from the nexus of German industry, a place difficult to reach quickly, a place against which it would be impossible to mass the bulk of German strength. Narvik is one such place. Certain sites in the Iberian peninsula are others. Eventually even Crete or Greece, or Caucasian Russia or the extremities of the Ukraine might be others. These footholds might eventually be developed. For instance, from Narvik a step-by-step land, sea and air advance down the terrible terrain of the Norwegian coast might be made, until air bases could be established, perhaps at Trondheim, perhaps at Bergen, from which Northern Germany might be bombed.

Eventually, perhaps when Germany was weakening, even the coast of France or the Low Countries might offer promising possibilities for an assault upon Germany. These areas, despite the great difficulties in the way of any successful invasion attempt, have two ad-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

EMBLEMS OF EXCELLENCE



THE GOLD CUP. The "automobile boat" of 1904 that won the first Gold Cup Race amazed the world with a phenomenal speed of 23.6 miles per hour! Ever since then the Cup (shown at right) has been emblematic of national championship in power boat racing for craft of forty feet and under. To win this cup, a perpetual trophy of the American Power Boat Association, an entrant must triumph over the country's leading speedboat racers. Both driver and boat must be better than good!



ETHYL EMBLEM. There is an award for excellence in gasoline too. It is the Ethyl emblem. Gasoline in a pump which bears this emblem has to be better than good. It must be "tops" in anti-knock (octane number) and all-round quality. "Ethyl" means a cooler-running engine in summer, extra power throughout the year. When you stop to buy gasoline, the Ethyl emblem tells you which pump contains the best.



THE BETTER THE GAS, THE BETTER YOUR CAR

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, NEW YORK CITY

Choose your spark plugs
for extra performance

and you'll choose

CHAMPIONS!



For extra power, faster acceleration, the ability to pass when necessary,
be sure your spark plugs are CHAMPIONS

Champion Spark Plugs bring extra performance to every engine due to several structural and operative superiorities, not obtainable with any other spark plugs. The patented Sillment seal alone makes Champions your logical choice because it seals them against troublesome gas or compression leakage common to ordinary spark plugs.

Sillment is a dry powder compressed around the center electrode and the shoulder of the insulator which effectively eliminates leakage at these two points—leakage which causes ordinary spark plugs to overheat, and results in pre-ignition, rough, uneven, and wasteful engine performance.

To fully enjoy the delightful fall motor-ing season have your spark plugs checked and cleaned now. If they are worn out or show pronounced

leakage under pressure, install new Champions and reap the reward of better and more economical engine performance. Remember all spark plugs, including Champions, should be replaced every 10,000 miles for maximum economy and dependability.



The 1941 Indianapolis 500 Mile Race was won by a Champion-equipped car—the 17th victory for Champions in this Memorial Day Classic. 10 of the 12 cars to finish were equipped with Champion Spark Plugs.

You're always ahead with Champion!
SPARK PLUGS

BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

vantages: they are closer to the vital centers of Germany than other sites on the perimeter of the circle; and land-based aviation, operating from British bases, rather than the more vulnerable and somewhat less effective ship-based aviation, could be used. In the Channel coast region the bulk of allied airpower could be thrown against the German defenders, and if a foothold was successfully established and continental air bases seized, a major enclave might be pushed, with the use of great masses of tanks and planes, into German-held territory.

Such a major invasion would forge the last link in the defeat of Germany. But it probably could not come until months of bombing, perhaps years of blockade, had weakened the Nazi Reich. To be successful it would have to be preceded by establishment of "bridge-heads" at other points on the continent, such as Narvik, and it would have to be accompanied by feints or secondary efforts at landings elsewhere in order to draw off large bodies of German troops.

Any such expeditionary force would not only have to be heavily supported by airpower, but it might have to establish its initial bridgehead upon the continent by "vertical envelopment" or the use of air-borne troops—great masses of parachutists and "flying infantry" who could envelop the coast defenses from the air and take the defenders in the rear. Moreover such an expeditionary force would have to be heavily mechanized. The German tank masses must be neutralized and overborne by superior tank masses. Tanks and more tanks. Self-propelled mounts. Guns behind armor and men behind armor.

The French campaign was virtually won by perhaps 200,000 armored men. But an invasion of the continent probably would require far more. For the French Army was in no sense equipped to meet the smashing tactics of blitzkrieg. Unless demoralization of its morale had reached an advanced stage, Germany's continental defenses could be breached and its defending armies beaten only by massive blows delivered by a great expeditionary force. Tanks to meet tanks, mobility to meet mobility, firepower to match firepower, strength to equal and to exceed German strength, initiative and spirit and training and *elan* unexcelled—only with such equipment, tangible and intangible, can any army hope to defeat Germany.

BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES

The German armies are now spread thin over the conquered lands of Europe. They control more than 152,000,000 peoples, many of them unhappy and dissident peoples, some of them on the thin edge of revolt, but without military means for such expression. In Germany itself there is a considerable body of dissent—but hidden and repressed dissent—and one which will never become important until the external pressure of the blockade, of economic measures and of military defeats are added to the internal pressures of repressed grievances.

The German troops themselves, long garrisoned in hostile countries, long exposed to the positive hate of conquered peoples, may well experience a growing war-weariness and might, in time, become likely targets for propaganda.

But without an organization and a program such potentially powerful military allies will never be recruited.

What is obviously needed is a plan of action and a Department for Revolutionary and Propaganda War, or some sort of a higher general staff for psychological war. Such an organization should utilize any and all measures—the war of nerves, the war of words, political weapons, economic weapons, military weapons—to undermine faith in the Nazi cause, to increase dissatisfaction, to sponsor planned revolt.

A propaganda section, with its various divisions headed by experts, perhaps refugees from various European countries, men and women who have precise knowledge of the workings of the German, the Italian, the Rumanian mind, is one of the most important elements of such an organization. Among its servants are pamphlets dropped from the air, smuggled literature, messages chalked on walls or sidewalks.

Espionage and sabotage must be organized in all the countries of Europe on a vast and growing scale. Economic sabotage should include secret organization of a continental "slow-down" movement. A growing army of spies should report upon German weaknesses.

Fifth columnists in reverse should be encouraged to gnaw from within at the structure of Hitlerian Europe. The clashing nationalistic and racial rivalries and jealousies of Europe should be fed by propaganda and guided by daring agents. The encouragement of separatist, rebellious or anti-Hitler groups should occasionally take the form of food or luxuries dropped perhaps from planes. Even

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



There's no Gin like Gordon's!

It's important to remember that all gins are not alike—and Gordon's has the Advantage of Liqueur Quality and High Proof, 94.4. That means a richer

flavor, velvety smoothness—drinks that never taste thin. Naturally, Gordon's costs a little more—but you get so much more enjoyment for your money!

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DRINKS NEVER TASTE THIN WITH
Gordon's Gin

Two shoulders *to the same wheel*

When you buy a General Motors car there are several things you may take for granted.

It is a good piece of engineering, well-designed and well-made. It is a good value for the money. It will keep running years on end. When you are done with it, it finds a ready market.

These are only highlights, yet even these call for far more than General Motors research and manufacturing resources, essential as they are.

They involve the skilled collaboration of some 18,000 local businessmen, General Motors dealers, whose job it is to bring our cars to market and serve the customers who buy them.

Without such collaboration volume would be less and prices higher, in vicious spiral; research impeded; reliable repair and maintenance service hard to find; your used car a drug on the market.

Under such handicaps the automobile would never have grown to be the serviceable instrument of transportation for millions that it is today.

That is why we say that in the endeavor to give you greater value and greater satisfaction from your automobile dollars, General Motors dealers put their shoulders to the same wheel with ours.

That is why we call them partners in progress with GM, and with the communities in which they live.

GENERAL MOTORS



*Partners
in*
PROGRESS
through
SERVICE

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE
BUICK • CADILLAC



SAUL
LOPEZ



Wings from an Oil Well

You are looking at a new idea in airplanes. It is *molded* out of a tough, non-corrosive, fire-resistant plastic, combined with plywood. To make plastics workable, the "University of Petroleum" (Shell's \$3,500,000 research laboratories) produced *acetylene* from a petroleum gas. Combined with acetone, a plastic becomes as workable as biscuit dough.

Oil "sprouts wings," or becomes glycerine or synthetic rubber, or enters the making of artificial silk, or cosmetics, or toothpaste . . . because Shell scientists have performed amazing chemical feats with the molecules in petroleum . . . *The constant improvement of Shell Gasoline is their lifework.*

"Fuel of the Future" today SHELL GASOLINE

DON'T think of Shell Gasoline as a tankful of uninteresting liquid—you can't see the molecules, but your engine feels their dynamic power!

A scientific advance has raised its Road Performance Rating (RPR) to an all-time high . . .

THERMAL CONVERSION makes it extra rich in *iso*-compounds similar to *iso*-octane—first produced commercially by Shell scientists to give America 100-octane

aviation gasoline . . . fuel so powerful and efficient that it led to an increase in the speed and flying range of America's planes up to 30%!

This scientific advance saves on the costliest driving you do—Stop-and-Go. And increased RPR means increased responsiveness—puts a new thrill in your motoring! Get high RPR Shell Gasoline (at regular price) or Shell Premium at your neighborhood Shell dealer's. Try a tankful today.

AUGUST SERVICE TIP

"Thoro-Fast" service means quick but careful—that's my free-service pledge! Your car needs a "Thoro-Fast" check-up every hundred miles.



BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY (continued)

arms and ammunition might be supplied to certain small select groups against the day of revolt.

All of these measures would require the most careful possible co-ordination and timing, but given such direction, revolutionary war—the process of creating internal pressure to complement the external pressure of military measures—can be a major instrument of victory.

HOW TO USE OUR PRESENT STRENGTH

July 7, 1941 was a red-letter date in American history. On that date American sailors and Marines scrambled ashore in Iceland and expanded the policy of Hemisphere Defense and non-belligerency into a policy of intervention. Almost inevitably Iceland means that we are in this war. Probably the only choice that now remains—if the war lasts—is the degree of our effort.

The question the American people must now decide is what is our objective? Are we willing to exert just as much effort as necessary simply to keep Britain from being overrun and the ramparts of the seas intact? Or shall we immediately embark upon "all-out" effort, its objective, stark and unrelenting—the defeat of Germany, not alone upon the Atlantic or in the skies but upon the continent of Europe?

Today, we do not have the material strength, the physical muscle to defeat Germany. We can have them tomorrow. But will the war wait? This is the crucial year, 1941; the legions of Russia are giving ground beneath the Nazi onslaught. Is Britain next?

It is sound military principle not to attempt any task beyond your strength. It is also sound military principle to apply your strength at the decisive point at the decisive time.

We will not be able to exert our great strength in maximum measure much before 1943. We will not be able, even if we enter an "all-out" war, to turn the strategical defensive of the democracies into the general strategical offensive for another two years. But we have considerable strength, which today applied at the decisive points at the decisive times might tilt the balance scales of Mars.

Suppose that we decide to embark upon "all-out" war to destroy Germany. The immediate decisive point is the North Atlantic. We must establish bases at once and start convoying and patrolling. The secondary decisive point is the Middle East. We must send at least two or three divisions there immediately in time to anticipate a German drive after the end of the Russian campaign. These things are merely the start. If Britain can weather this year, the democracies can weather the war, but its end might not come—despite our total effort—for two, three, five, even seven years. Its cost would be colossal. It would jump from the present 44 billion dollars to at least 300 billions. But monetary sacrifice is the smallest evil. The burden of victory would be largely American. Victory would cost heavily in blood. We cannot re-conquer a continent without wholesale death. We probably could not keep, except in rough outline, the American way of life. We would be a harder, tougher but more regimented and less free people. Our standards of living would be depressed, and inevitable economic and political dislocation might confront us. These are the costs. Total war means total sacrifice.

Consider the other alternative—the exercise of sufficient strength to prevent the defeat of Britain and to retain our ramparts of ocean. This, too, means bases—and the sooner the more effective our effort—in Northern Ireland and Scotland, perhaps in the Azores, perhaps in the Cape Verde Islands, probably at Freetown; certainly not at Dakar until and unless the Germans in North Africa face the certainty of defeat. For any such purpose as this the North Atlantic, Aden and the Far East are the decisive points. Troops may be needed in Africa but, more especially for such a purpose of defense, planes and tanks.

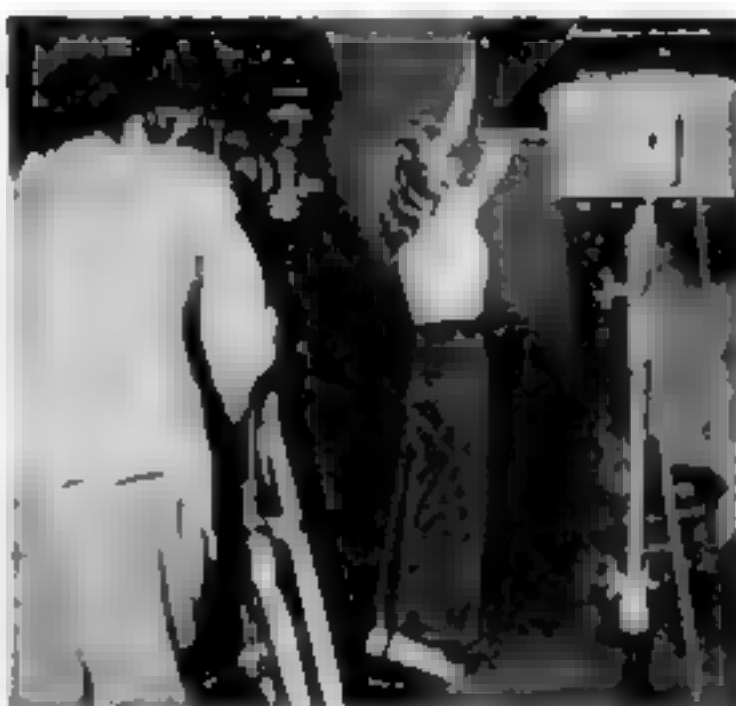
This course, too, will require sacrifice, for one cannot win even a stalemate in a shooting war without incurring shooting losses. But that economic sacrifice—those physical losses—will not immediately be as great—may never be as great—as those that will inevitably be incurred by following the blueprint of victory to its ultimate conclusion—defeat of Germany. But a stalemate probably means only an armistice between wars. It in one sense means German victory, since Hitler would then be free to organize his New Europe. It does not mean relaxation of vigilance or certainty of security.

America today, therefore, faces blood, sweat and tears no matter what road we take. We have a choice of degree, not of kind. We are entering upon a hard decade that will try the souls of men and nation. But we can meet our destiny—no matter which road we take—if we march shoulder to shoulder through the valley of the shadow, fearing no evil, confident in that calm arrogance of strength which has made us great. United we stand!

LOOKS LIKE A "GLITTERING" FUTURE, VERONICA!



VERONICA LAKE, star of the forthcoming Paramount picture **"SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS"** says: "Bright today and dull tomorrow isn't good enough for Hollywood. Teeth have to glisten always." . . . Yes, that's why so many stars use CALOX.



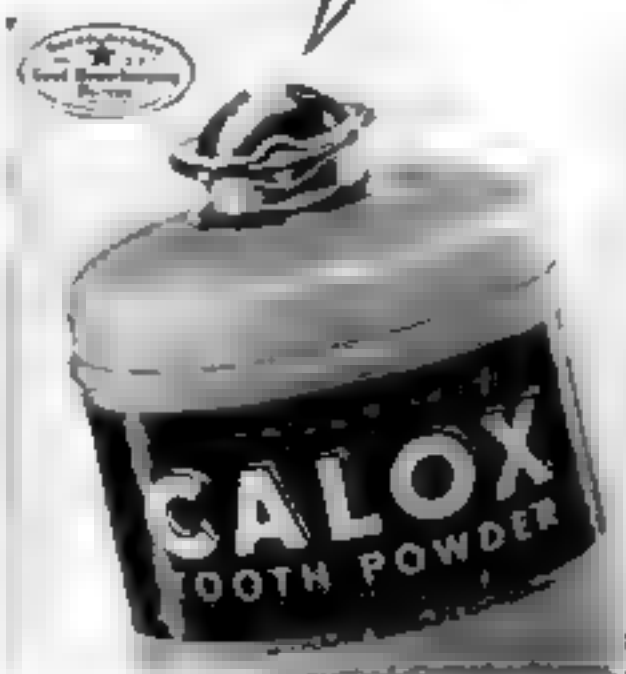
"ONCE I FELT NERVOUS about all those powerful lights," Veronica confessed. "But movie people are wonderful—they have developed a regular technique for looking one's very best." Calox is part of many a great star's daily good-looks technique.



"IT ISN'T VANITY...it's just plain common sense for any man or woman to take the trouble to know how to look immaculately groomed," says immaculate Veronica. Since fresh, sparkling teeth do so much to create that "polished" look—why not try CALOX Tooth Powder?

Helps your teeth shine like the stars'

BY BRINGING OUT NATURAL LUSTRE



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1. CALOX CONTAINS 5 CLEANSING AND POLISHING AGENTS. That's why Calox is a real beauty tooth powder . . . it promotes a brilliant gloss!

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DISTURBED BY INTRUDERS, A COLONY OF TERNS RUSHES INTO THE AIR WITH RAUCOUS PROTESTS. THESE ARE ROYAL TERNS, CLOSE RELATIVES OF CASPIAN TERN SHOWN OPPOSITE.

Shore Birds and Marsh Birds

IN ALL WET PLACES THEY HOLD THEIR GREAT MIDSUMMER MEETING

In midsummer, along the beaches and in the marshes, a great meeting of the birds begins. Down from the North fly the arctic-breeding shore birds—terns, plovers, godwits, curlews and others. Bound for the southern hemisphere, they pass a few days along the U. S. sands, joining birds that nested in the northern U. S. and, free now of cares of love-making and home-making, are out with their new broods. Up from the South come herons in their strange, post-mating migration. Most birds fly north before mating. But some herons come up in July and August, linger for a few weeks and then fly south again. No one knows why.

On these pages, Roger Tory Peterson of the National Audubon Society has painted many of the birds that make up this great midsummer gathering. Author of the now classic *Field Guide to the Eastern Birds* and its new supplement, *Field Guide to the Western Birds* (Houghton Mifflin, \$3 each), Mr. Peterson also took the accompanying photographs.

Terns, which are shown opposite, are birds of the outer beaches. They are commonly confused with gulls to which they are not related. Like gulls, they hover over beaches and harbors, are scavengers and fish eaters. Smaller and more graceful than gulls, they can be distinguished by their forked tails and their habit of pointing their bills at the water while flying. Some terns are very interesting. The Common Tern is a sympathetic bird. If one of a colony is shot, all the others drop down and flutter in consternation around their wounded friend. Male Common Terns are charming birds that woo their mates with gifts of sand eels and sit on eggs to help hatch them. The Arctic Tern, which migrates from Arctic to Antarctic, gets more sunlight than any creature on earth. It enjoys sun 24 hours a day for two months up North and another two months down South.

After the terns in this portfolio are birds that usually frequent mud flats back of the beaches. They have long legs, on which they run fast, and long bills, with which they poke for food. Poets, who grow rapturous

over most birds, have neglected shore and marsh birds. The sandpiper, however, has been more or less immortalized by Celia Thaxter whose poem, *The Sandpiper*, is remembered by millions of American schoolchildren. It begins

"Across the narrow beach we flit,
One little sandpiper and I"

and it ends with

"For are we not God's children both,
Thou, little sandpiper, and I?"

The marsh birds, which live in fresh or salt-water marshes, include some of the loveliest birds on earth. But they have habits which belie their beauty. Their diet is a horrid mélange of snails, snakes, lizards, mice. And they are dismally unmusical, their calls consisting of a harsh collection of *quoks*, *quongles*, *shanks*, *kappa*, *skunks* and *garouks*. But their beauty almost wiped some of them from the earth. Decades ago egrets were plentiful in the U. S. Then the feather hunters came in. Paddling through the Southern swamps they would sneak up on bird colonies, shoot the adults, pull out a few neck feathers and leave the swamp a cemetery of dead adults and starved nestlings. Ornithologists feared at one time that the egret was actually extinct. Protected by law, by the Audubon Society and by other birdlovers, the egrets have come back. Thousands of them nest in Southern sanctuaries today. This year they are wandering north to the Canadian border.

Terns and Black Skimmer

Roseate Tern, the most graceful of all these very graceful birds, gets its name from the pink tinge on its breast. It is found only along the Atlantic Coast.

Arctic Tern goes on most Homeric of all bird migrations. Each fall it flies from Arctic to Antarctic, goes north again in the spring, travels 3,000 miles a month.

Common Tern, often known as Sea Swallow, is most common on Atlantic and Great Lakes. Fishermen call it mackerel gull because it follows schools of mackerel.

Forster's Tern looks like the Common Tern in spring but changes in the fall when it loses part of its black cap. It lives as far inland as the Prairie States.

Black Tern has a black breast in the spring and summer, a white one rest of the year. It lives in inland marshes, likes to build its nest on top of muskrat houses.

Black Skimmer, closely related to the Tern, has protruding lower mandible which it dips in water for food as it skims along. Its cry is like barking puppy's.

Caspian Tern, the largest and most powerful of the whole species, is as large as a sea gull. It sometimes lives with other terns, lording it over the smaller birds.

Roseate Tern

Arctic Tern

Common Tern

(Breeding Plumage)

Forster's Tern

(Fall Plumage)

Black Tern

(Fall Plumage) (Breeding Plumage)

Caspian Tern

Black Skimmer

Shore Birds

Black-bellied Plover, a cosmopolitan bird, breeds far north in the Arctic and winters as far south as Chile.

Willet is quite large and has flashy wings. It was named after its piping call which goes *pill, will, willet*.

Ruddy Turnstone got its name from its hungry habit of tipping up stones to look for food underneath.

Killdeer, found all over U. S. wherever there is a wet or damp spot, has a shrill, noisy call—*kill-dee, kill-dee*.

Spotted Sandpiper is always bobbing and teetering, and is easily recognized by its familiar call *peet-weet*.

Sanderling is a little bird which runs to and fro on the beach with the advancing and retreating waves.

Avocet, a Western bird, has an up-curved beak which it pokes into the mud, moves around in search of food.

Hudsonian Curlew has beak which turns down. It is the commonest of the three North American species.

Marbled Godwit is one of the largest American shore birds, more commonly found in West than in East.

Dowitcher, hunting food, pushes beak in mud 100 times a minute, bobs head so fast it looks like sewing machine.

Semipalmated Sandpiper, which is fondly known as the sandpeep, is no bigger than a sparrow.

Black-bellied Plover

Willet

Ruddy Turnstone

Killdeer

Spotted Sandpiper

Sanderling

Avocet

Marbled Godwit

Hudsonian Curlew

Dowitcher

ROGER
TORY
178 T. H. N.

Semipalmated Sandpiper



Southern Marsh Birds

Glossy Ibis, like all Ibises, flies with neck stretched far out. Herons pull their necks in. A rare bird and an eccentric wanderer, the Glossy Ibis nests in Florida.

White Ibis is striking looking bird, its red face set off by black and white plumage. It nests in big colonies near plentiful supply of crawfish, its favorite food.

Yellow-Crowned Night Heron has a Latin name which means "Violet Night Queen." Once it bred only in the South, but it is now nesting fairly far north.

Wood Ibis is not an Ibis but a stork, the only true stork in America. Unlike European storks, however, it shuns marsh society. Southern call it "H. H. H."

Louisiana Heron was named "Lady of Waters" by Audubon because it is so graceful. Actually it is found less often in Louisiana than in other Southern States.

Rosate Spoonbill has very pretty plumage, a lavender head and a bill with a silly shape. But its bill is exceedingly efficient at scooping up fish for food.

Reddish Egret goes through puzzling color phases and is normally almost all white. When it is fighting or making love, its feathers stand up in lovely ruffs.

Glossy Ibis

White Ibis

*Yellow-Crowned
Night Heron*

Wood Ibis

Louisiana Heron

Rosate Spoonbill

Reddish Egret

ROGER
TORY
PETTERSON



Marsh Birds (continued)

Green Heron

Little Blue Heron
(young)

Little Blue Heron
(young)

Black Crowned
Night Heron (young)

Black Crowned
Night Heron (adult)

Little Blue Heron (adult)

Great Blue Heron

American Egret

ROGER
TORY
PETERSON

Snowy Egret



Marsh Birds

Green Heron is not very green. Its plumage is dark and, seen from a distance, it looks somewhat like a crow. It haunts streams and woodlands near farms and is either too tame or stupid to be very much afraid of men.

Little Blue Heron has three plumage stages, shown on the opposite page. As a young bird, it is white. When it reaches an adolescent stage its white is patched with blue. Finally at maturity its feathers all turn slate blue.

Black-Crowned Night Heron is a short, stout bird. It feeds after dark and throughout the night its flat *quok, quok* sounds over the marshes. Immature birds lose their drab brown plumage when 2½ years old.

Great Blue Heron is the largest, most widely distributed and best known of all the American herons. It sometimes stands 4 ft. high and has a 6-ft. wingspread. It is a haughty bird and has a disdain for other herons.

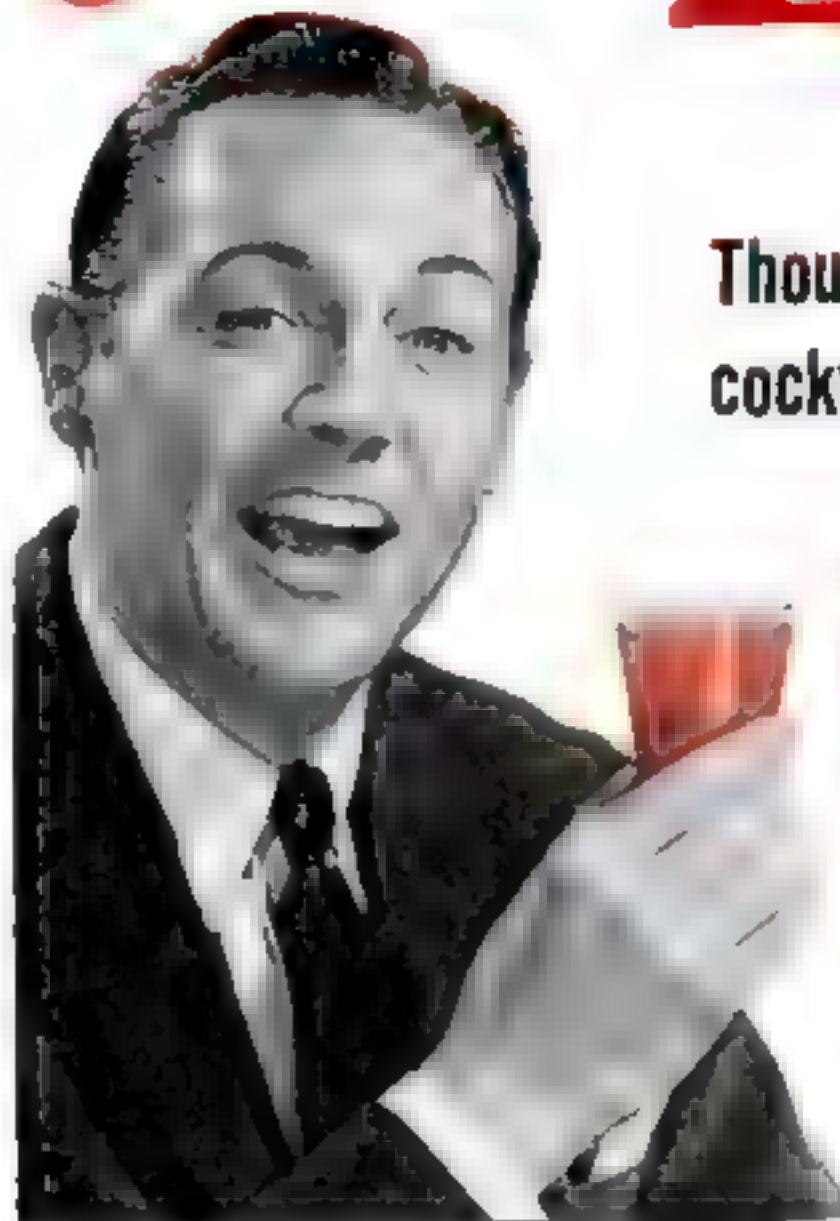
American Egret has immaculately white plumage, yellow beak and black legs. It is pictured on opposite page in the typical heron feeding stance—stiff and motionless in the water, waiting for fish or frog to come by.

Snowy Egret, smaller than American Egret, has yellow feet, black beak and very delicate feathers. Its feet give it the nickname of "Golden Slippers." Animated and dainty, Snowy Egret makes a very elegant appearance.



The White Ibis nests in low trees in Florida. Here a few Ibises, who have been frightened by something, flap up from the rookery while others, placid and gawky, sit tight.

It's a **WOW!**



Thousands thrill to New-Type cocktail...THE **WOW!**

MADE WITH FRENCH'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Have you tried this zippy new tomato drink—the WOW? Made in a minute, there's a world of difference in the flavor. French's Worcestershire Sauce does the trick. Choice ingredients, aged and mellowed, turn plain tomato juice into an appetite-tickling cocktail any hostess can be proud to serve. French's is amazingly low in price, too—suits a careful budget. And remember—this famous sauce adds zesty new flavor to the meat course, too!

WHAT A WONDERFUL COCKTAIL—WHAT DO YOU CALL IT?

IT'S CALLED A **WOW!** MADE WITH FRENCH'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE



HOW TO MAKE A WOW!

To a glassful or cupful of plain tomato juice, add pepper and salt and then a teaspoonful of French's Worcestershire Sauce. Mix well. Be sure you use French's Worcestershire because of the special rich, racy flavor that makes your cocktail a real WOW!

WHAT IS THIS NEW DRINK, IT'S A **WOW!**

THAT'S RIGHT—IT IS A **WOW!** MADE WITH FRENCH'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE



MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FRENCH'S MUSTARD

SPORTS



DROPPING TOW ROPE ABOUT 15 FT. FROM THE DOCK, BILL ROBINSON GLIDES IN TO A SAFE LANDING

WATER-SKIING LOOKS DANGEROUS BUT ISN'T

Newest and fastest-growing water sport is water-skiing. Combining aquaplaning and snow skiing, water-skiing was imported from the Riviera several years ago. is now widely practiced on salt and fresh water all over the U.S. Here on these pages are magic-eye pictures taken at Lake Placid showing Hallie Carter and Bill Robinson stunting on the water. The skis they use are 7 ft. long, weigh 7 lb. and cost \$25.

In water-skiing the skiers hang onto a 75-ft. rope behind a speeding motorboat and skim along the water as fast as 45 m.p.h. Good skiers can jump, do stem turns and Christies. According to Sports Writer Hal Burton of the *New York Daily News*, an ardent winter skier who just discovered water-skiing, the sport is: 1) easier than snow skiing, 2) less dangerous because the skis slip off when you fall, and 3) most important, to fall on water is more comfortable than to fall on packed snow



Bindings are made of pliable rubber. They are adjustable and easily slip off when the skier takes a spill. Water-skiers lean far back on their skis to keep ski tips from catching, or tossing them in a somersault



From floating position the skiers are pulled up to fast start by speedboat



Cutting across the speedboat's wake, Bill Robinson bounces high off wave



Losing balance while riding on one foot, both of the skiers take a spill.



Bending her knees like a snow skier, Halie rides over the wake in Christie.

Cream of Kentucky

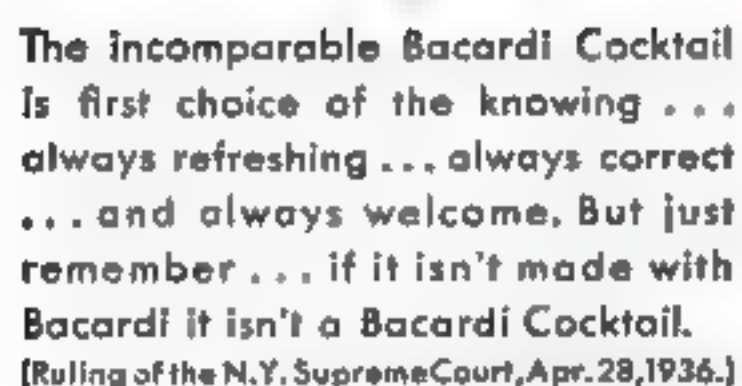
THE "DOUBLE-RICH" BOURBON

Bet on the Champion for "Double-Rich" Pleasure!

Championship performance establishes the favorite in whiskey as well as racing. Because it gives you more flavor-richness in every drink—Cream of Kentucky, the Double-Rich Bourbon is America's favorite, the largest-selling straight Bourbon whiskey in the world. Just try it—the chances are 2 to 1 it will be your favorite, too!

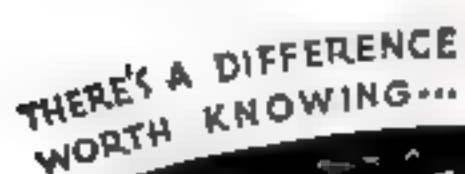
Cream of Kentucky
Straight Bourbon Whiskey
40% ALC/VOL (80 PROOF)
Bottled & Blended by J. & W. Creamery Co., Louisville, KY

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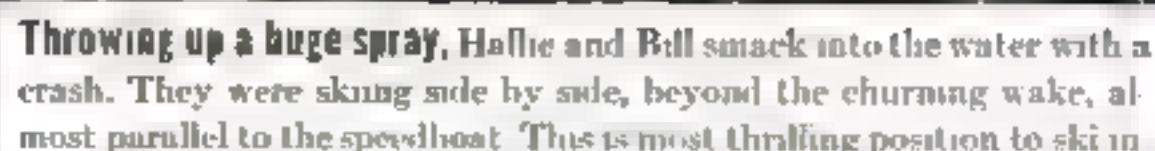
Here's the recipe in rhyme:

A LITTLE SOUR,
(Juice of half a lime)
A LITTLE SWEET,
(1/2 teaspoonful of sugar)
THE TROPIC SUN,
(A ragger of BACARDI,
White or Silver rum)
WITHOUT THE HEAT!
(Ice and shake well)



BACARDI

RUM 89 PROOF—Schenley Import Corp., N.Y. Coor. 1941



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Balanced
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Balance
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Columbus had to break the shell to make *his* egg stand up! But, with a combination of knowledge and skill, you can balance yours intact.

With a like combination of knowledge and skill, Pacific Mills produces balanced *sheets*—strong, but not heavy... smooth and soft and white but not weak... uniform in thread and in weave. All these things, yet economically priced as well.

Isn't that *your* kind of sheet? Then, next time, insist on Pacific Balanced Sheets. In three weights:

Pacific Truth, a fine, long-lasting muslin, balanced at 130 threads to the square inch;

Pacific Heavy Muslin, an exceptionally strong sheet, balanced at 140 threads to the square inch;

Pacific Percale, rapturously soft, smooth and fine, balanced at 182 threads to the square inch.

Where can you *buy* Pacific Sheets? Look at the list on the page opposite. Is a convenient store named? If not, write to Pacific Mills, 214 Church Street, New York, for the name of the nearest one.

How to Balance the Egg

Hold the egg lightly in your fist, pointed end up. Shake it with short, sharp jerks. (This is wonderful exercise!) The membrane forming the air-cell at the broad end of the egg will finally break. Then hold the egg upright for a minute and the contents will settle down into the air-cell. Now you can balance the egg. It will remain standing, indefinitely, even on a glassy-smooth surface.

PACIFIC *Balanced* SHEETS



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Pacific Balanced Sheets are made by the makers of Pacific Factag Fabrics





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CITY BARBECUE

EVEN NEW YORKERS NOW COOK
STEAKS OUTDOORS ON ROOFS

Good steaks and chops taste best cooked over a glowing charcoal fire. Westerners, particularly Californians, have long considered an outdoor grill an essential part of a complete house and grounds. The idea is now spreading to the East. In the suburbs there is a building boom in outdoor fireplaces. Even in New York City, where permits are needed for outdoor fires, people are putting grills in penthouse gardens and back yards, and are planning to use them indoors this winter.

Height of this happy idea in New York City is shown in picture below. Here noted Illustrator Carl Mueller, in chef's cap, and Mrs. Mueller, in striped dress, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. John Gibbs of Utah. The Gibbses, accustomed to spacious grounds out West, were amazed at completeness of the barbecue on the Mueller penthouse terrace. In a thickly populated residential section of Manhattan, the Muellers casually cook and serve complete barbecue meals prepared on their built-in fireplace or slick charcoal stove.



NINETEEN STORIES ABOVE STREET LEVEL, CARL AND RUTH MUELLER HAVE A BARBECUE DINNER. NOTE THE CHRYSLER AND EMPIRE STATE BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND



Cutting block makes good worktable for preparing meats for grill or spit. Excess fat should be trimmed off to prevent dripping fat from causing grease fires. Small flame flavors steak.



Steak tongs or spatula should be used for turning steaks and chops. If a fork pierces the meat, natural juices are lost. Conical-shaped broiler (shown above) keeps heat concentrated on food.



Built-in brick fireplace is an unusual feature of the Mueller's terrace. Mr. Mueller, in chef's cap, apron and asbestos mitts, proves the rule that men are better outdoor cooks than women.



For roasted corn, all but the last three or four husk leaves should be removed. Corn should be watched, turned frequently. When corn is deep yellow and husks are cooked away, it is ready.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 82

SCIENTIFIC TESTS SHOW HOW LIQUID DENTIFRICE AVOIDS THIS INJURY TO YOUR TEETH

ILLUSTRATING INJURY WHEN
SOFT PART OF TOOTH IS EXPOSED.
8 OUT OF 10 ADULTS RISK
THIS DAMAGE*

*Liquid Dentifrice—because it contains no
abrasives—cannot do this to your teeth*



Enlarged Photo of Actual Teeth

THIS PART OF A
TOOTH IS SOFT. NO HARD
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YOU CAN EASILY CUT
CAVITIES LIKE THIS BY
REGULAR BRUSHING WITH
DENTIFRICES CONTAINING
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SWORN STATEMENT

I certify that Cyril S. Kephart, of
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Procter & Gamble, Inc., New York, N. Y.,
has sworn before me that the state-
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the Findings of a sworn witness
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New Liquid Dentifrice Cannot Injure Teeth —Contains Absolutely No Abrasives

Today, literally millions of people are unknowingly causing serious damage to their teeth which Nature can never repair.

This injury is caused—not by the toothbrush itself—but by regular brushing with dentifrices containing abrasives or scouring materials.

Gradually, as the months go by, these abrasives cut cavities into the soft part of teeth along the gum line exposed by shrinking gums, where there is no hard enamel to protect them.

In fact, among people who brush their teeth regularly, a very large percentage of all cavities along the gum line that require filling are probably the result of this injury. This was shown by a clinical study published in a leading dental journal.

Disclosed By Scientific Research

These startling facts—long known to many dentists—were recently confirmed by scientific research. Eminent independent scientists made laboratory tooth-brushing tests with a number of dentifrices containing abrasives. Every one cut cavities into the soft part of the teeth.

In the same manner, these scientists tested the new liquid dentifrice—Teel. In no case did Teel injure the teeth in any way, because Teel contains no abrasives of any kind.

How Teel Reveals Beauty Of Your Smile

Teel doesn't depend on abrasives for cleansing. Instead, it uses a newly-discovered patented cleansing agent that's almost magic-like in the way it helps reveal the natural whiteness and beauty of your teeth. It isn't soap, yet multiplies into thousands of tiny, cleansing bubbles in the mouth.

These active bubbles amazingly help to remove the daily accumulation of decaying food particles, and the dulling

surface film that hides the natural brilliance of teeth. Thus your teeth look so much whiter, more thrillingly beautiful.

With your first Teel brushing, you'll know something good and different has happened by the satin-smooth "feel" of your teeth—by the glorious freshness of your mouth. Teel helps sweeten bad breath. It's easy to use and economical. Only a few drops are required for each brushing.

Start This Safe Liquid Way Today

Naturally, you want to save your precious teeth from the injury pictured above. If, however, you feel that your teeth need an abrasive scouring, at least occasionally, we suggest that you follow the special directions given on the Teel package.

So today adopt this safe liquid way of cleansing your teeth. Use Teel twice a day and enjoy its amazing benefits. Get Teel at any drug, department or 10¢ store. And be sure to see your dentist regularly for his professional care.

* Recent clinical studies conducted by dentists under a Research Foundation showed that 8 out of 10 adults examined had the soft part of one or more teeth exposed, with no hard enamel or gums to protect it. Procter & Gamble.



NEW LIQUID DENTIFRICE
CLEANS TEETH SAFELY

*There's Beauty
in Every Drop!*





Shu-Milk's New Way to Whiten Shoes

Apply the famous Shu-Milk Cleaner directly from the bottle with Shu-Milk's new Handy Applicator that puts white on quickly and smoothly to stay, right where you want it. No smeary edges...no messy hands. Buy Shu-Milk's white shoe cleaning combination at any drug, dept., grocery, 5 and 10¢ store, or shoe repair shop. Shu-Milk Cleaner, 10¢; with Applicator, 20¢.

FOR BEST RESULTS...Keep control ring in center of fluted rubber neck. To increase flow move ring down. To decrease flow move ring up. Shu-Milk Products Corporation, Passaic, N. J.



SHU-MILK WILL NOT RUB OFF
CLEANS ALL WHITE SHOES

City barbecue (continued)



Barbecued chicken should be speared through center with both prongs of spit to insure even cooking. Turn and baste frequently with oil and lemon, or butter, sauce.



Barbecued rolled roast may be made of beef, lamb, veal. Baste generously with a barbecue sauce made with a good base of herbs. Dish mop is a handy way of swabbing.



Portable drink cooler of spun aluminum has room for six bottles and a large chunk of ice in the center, costs about \$9. Note the bottle opener chained to wicker handle.

The **FRESHEST FLAVOR**
of this Good Green Earth

Richardson's
AFTER DINNER MINT

10¢

AT FIVE AND TENS • NEIGHBORHOOD GROCERIES
DRUG STORES • SUPER MARKETS

SOAR INTO THE CLOUD OF ROMANCE
WITH A LANE

Young Lovers
Look Ahead

SAVE 25%
BY BUYING DURING AUGUST

Buy in August
while they last!

\$27.95

Available in U.S. and Canada
while supplies last

Lane Chest No. 48-1941—A big 48-inch modern chest. Two-piece matched American Black Walnut dump at each end of the front, bordered at top and bottom with New Guinea wood. Center panel is four-piece matched American Walnut. Top and base rail are matched American Walnut. Hand-rubbed and polished finish. Has Lane Automatic Tray. Profits of both manufacturer and dealer have been sacrificed at this special sale price to give you an outstanding value.

"The Gift That Starts the Home"

LANE'S August Sale Special
CHRISTMAS CLUBS NOW FORMING!
BUY ON EASY TERMS

Sweethearts! Look at this thrifty, moneysaving opportunity! Start your home now by buying a superb Lane Cedar Hope Chest. Save \$9.55—or 25% by buying her Christmas gift now. Practically all Lane dealers will give you from now to Christmas to pay for it. This Lane August Special has all Lane's exclusive moth-protection

features. In addition, Lane is the only tested aroma-tight cedar chest... backed by a free moth insurance policy written by one of the world's largest insurance companies. Other Lane models especially priced by Lane dealers for this August sale. The Lane Company, Inc., Dept. I, Altavista, Va. In Canada: Knechtels, Ltd., Hanover, Ont.

There is only one genuine Lane Cedar Hope Chest, and it can be had in over 200 styles and woods...from \$15.50 up

The Ideal Gift for Sweetheart, Daughter, Mother, or Sister
for Birthday, Wedding, Graduation, Anniversary,
or ~~any other occasion~~

LANE

CEDRAR HOPE CHEST

Lane Chest No. 44-1737—An 18th-century drawer chest in mahogany. The two top drawers are simulated.

Lane Chest No. 44-1925—All-cedar storage chest, in natural red cedar finish. Suitable for storage or boudoir. Has all Lane exclusive aroma-tight features. Made in 44, 48 and 54 inch sizes.

FOR BRIGHTER BREAKFASTS CHOOSE FROM THE—



6 different cereals in Kellogg's handy Variety Package!

10 GENEROUS PACKAGES

3 Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

America's favorite ready-to-eat cereal.

2 Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES

So crisp they snap! crackle! pop! in cream.

2 Kellogg's PEP

Vitamins give you pep! Kellogg's Pep gives you vitamins.

1 Kellogg's SHREDDED WHEAT

Toasted by a special process to bring out the whole wheat flavor.

1 Kellogg's WHEAT KRISPIES

Crisp, delicious flakes with the sweet wheat flavor.

1 Kellogg's KRUMBLES

Golden, toasted shreds of nourishing whole wheat.



A statement by W. K. KELLOGG



In 1906, I introduced Kellogg's toasted Corn Flakes to the American public. The enthusiastic acceptance of this product exceeded my fondest expectations.

Sales of Kellogg's Corn Flakes increased steadily and meanwhile, as the American housewife continued her search for greater variety in breakfasts, a demand grew for other kinds of ready-to-eat cereal.

Through constant research, and experiment with other grains in new forms, my associates and I, over the years, developed and introduced a variety of other cereals, each as distinctive in its class as our corn flakes.

Today in our Variety Package we offer you six of these cereals—each the finest that modern processing methods and thirty-five years of experience can make it. Thus, by pioneering the Variety Package of ready-to-eat cereals, the Kellogg Company again demonstrates its continued leadership in the cereal industry.

W. K. Kellogg

YOUR GROCER IS FEATURING KELLOGG'S NEW
VARIETY PACKAGE
LOOK FOR HIS DISPLAY

✓ They're made from corn, wheat, rice. Some are flakes, some "shredded," some are "popped," some are biscuits.

✓ Take your pick for "variety". A type and a flavor to suit every member of the family.

✓ New "tray" package saves space in the pantry. Eliminates "half-eaten" packages.

✓ Handy "individual" size packages are opened as you need them. Cereals are always fresh—no waste.

✓ A different cereal every morning tempts youngsters to eat—and to consume more milk!

✓ Great for camping trips, small apartments, trailers, etc. Handy for breakfast, lunch, supper, bedtime.

BILLY THE KID

IN TWO FILMS ABOUT HIM

HOLLYWOOD FAKES HISTORY

Next to Jesse James, Billy The Kid is America's best-loved bad man. Sixty years after his death in a blaze of gunfire his legend still flourishes. New Mexico abounds in signs pointing proudly to the scenes of his exploits and the local museums avidly collect his memorabilia. Still alive are people whose eyes light up at the mention of his name, and inexhaustible are the stories of his generosity and courage, his carefree boyish charm, his reckless laughter at death, the incredible speed and unerring aim with which he pumped lead into his enemies. Today he has assumed the lofty position of a U. S. Robin Hood, a Southwest symbol of fearless, romantic youth.

Now come two movies again to freshen the memory of this last of the great frontier desperadoes. M-G-M, in its recent *Billy The Kid*, adheres roughly to the basic facts. Here is The Kid's shady early life as a rustler, his role in the cattlemen's feud that made of Lincoln County, N. Mex. a bloody battlefield from 1878 to 1881, his death at the hands of Sheriff Pat Garrett. But Robert Taylor, even in technicolor, creates a poor copy of the fleet, slim killer of the border country. And all dramatic motives are so sentimentally falsified as to make of Billy The Kid a sort of Little Lord Fauntleroy in boots and spurs turned gunman.

For his forthcoming *The Outlaw*, Howard Hughes, reverting to film production after memorable feats of aviation, abandoned history altogether. In his version, The Kid does not die at all, but goes off with his girl to lead a clean new life with a faked tombstone to bury his past. If his sexy love story gets past the censors, Mr. Hughes can claim at least one real achievement—the casting of an unknown, dead-pan youngster named Jack Beutel to give The Kid a naive freshness. For the real story of Billy The Kid, turn the page.

A right-handed Billy The Kid is hero of Howard Hughes's *The Outlaw*. It is concerned mainly with a fanciful love story

between The Kid and a half-Mexican girl named Rio. Outside of a few famous border characters, it has no basis in fact.



A left-handed Billy The Kid was played by Robert Taylor for M-G-M. This scene of The Kid's Lincoln, N. Mex. jailbreak has a factual basis, but details are completely phony.



The Kid's death, according to Metro, is practically suicide, since he has here deliberately shifted his holster to the right in order to allow his sheriff pal to draw on him faster.

TRUTH ABOUT BILLY THE KID

Curiously, for a Wild West desperado, Billy The Kid was born in New York City (Nov. 23, 1859). His mother, Mrs. Kathleen Bonney, later married a man named Antrim and hence The Kid is listed in court records as William H. Bonney or William Antrim. At 12 he first emerged in history as the knife killer of a Silver City, N. Mex. blacksmith who made insulting remarks about his mother, though biographers challenge this motive. They agree, however, that he was even then a saloon tough and a slicker at cards.

The next four years are a gap. When, at 16, he reappeared in New Mexico, he boasted of killing twelve men, including three Arizona Indians whom he murdered for furs.

At 18, poised for his real career in Lincoln, Billy was described as a slender youth, 5 ft. 8 in. tall, with dainty little hands and feet. His hair was light brown, his eyes cold steel gray, his front teeth slightly protuberant. Gay-hearted, free with his money, graceful at the fandango, he ranked as a favorite with women. On the range he dressed roughly, but in town he was quite a dandy. Outside of some loose notions about cattle rustling he was considered honest. Endowed with rare nimbleness of mind and body, he practiced shooting at snowbirds on fenceposts while galloping by on horseback and became so expert that he could plug six holes in a hat between the time it was tossed 20 ft. in the air and the time it hit the ground.

Early in 1878 Billy went to work for J. H. Tunstall, an enterprising English capitalist who had started a ranch and a store in Lincoln. The Kid was thereupon plunged headlong into a raging feud for economic and political dominance between Tunstall and the M. G. Murphy Co., reigning tycoons of the county. On Feb. 13, 1878, when Tunstall was killed by Murphy agents, open warfare broke out in the frontier town, with bullets whistling down the main street and 200 deadly marksmen firing on sight at rival partisans. Killings were taken as a matter of course, but Billy made the tactical error of ambushing Sheriff James A. Brady and cutting him down with lead. Reprisal took the form of a three-day battle in which A. A. McSween, Tunstall's partner, was killed, Bible in hand, before his burning house. The Kid fought hard in that battle. Last to dash through the flames, he killed a man in making his escape.

By this time the Lincoln war aroused U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes to appoint General Lew Wallace, author of *Ben Hur*, to be Governor of the territory and to negotiate a peace. Wallace proclaimed a general amnesty and, in a secret meeting, offered The Kid a pardon if he laid down his arms. Billy first accepted, then refused. But the feud was now burning out. His job was gone; gathering several cronies about him, The Kid embarked on a career of smalltime cattle stealing, with now and then an incidental killing.

To stop these thefts, cattle ranchers named Sheriff Pat Garrett to track The Kid down. Captured, tried and sentenced to hang, Billy inveigled his jailkeeper into a game of monte, snatched his pistol, riddled him and made a break from the Lincoln courthouse. With a posse at his heels, he eluded his pursuers for two and a half months. Then, late one night, in a pitch-black room, Pat Garrett waited for him and emptied a pistol into his chest. On the 21-year-old Kid's gun butt were 21 notches. He had always wanted 23.

W H Bonney

Billy's signature appears on a bill of sale dated 1878 for "one sorrel horse," probably stolen, that he sold to a local doctor for \$75.



An old tintype found in a Silver City family's album is only picture that shows what Billy really looked like. It was printed

ed in *The Oregonian*, Dec. 27, 1936 and in *LIFE*, Feb. 10, 1937. Women who knew The Kid said he was handsome



Billy's portrait was found in a Mexican home, bent in two. Note that he here is shown holding gun with his right hand.



The same picture, reversed in printing so that Billy holds gun with left hand, led many to believe he was left-handed.



Don Roberto Brady sits beneath the portrait of his father, Sheriff James A. Brady, who was one of The Kid's victims. Don Roberto was Lincoln County jailer, his son a Lincoln County sheriff.



Don Sixto Sedillo sits beneath the portrait of his father, José Miguel Sedillo, The Kid's best friend in San Patricio. Billy loved Don Sixto's sister, but the family frowned on a marriage.



From behind this adobe wall The Kid ambushed Sheriff Brady. Don Francisco Gomez, who worked in the Tunstall store near-

by, shows Artist Peter Hurd (LIFE, July 24, 1939) the direction from which the unsuspecting sheriff was coming when the

fusillade struck him. Artist Hurd, who lives at San Patricio, guided for LIFE's photographer through Billy The Kid country.



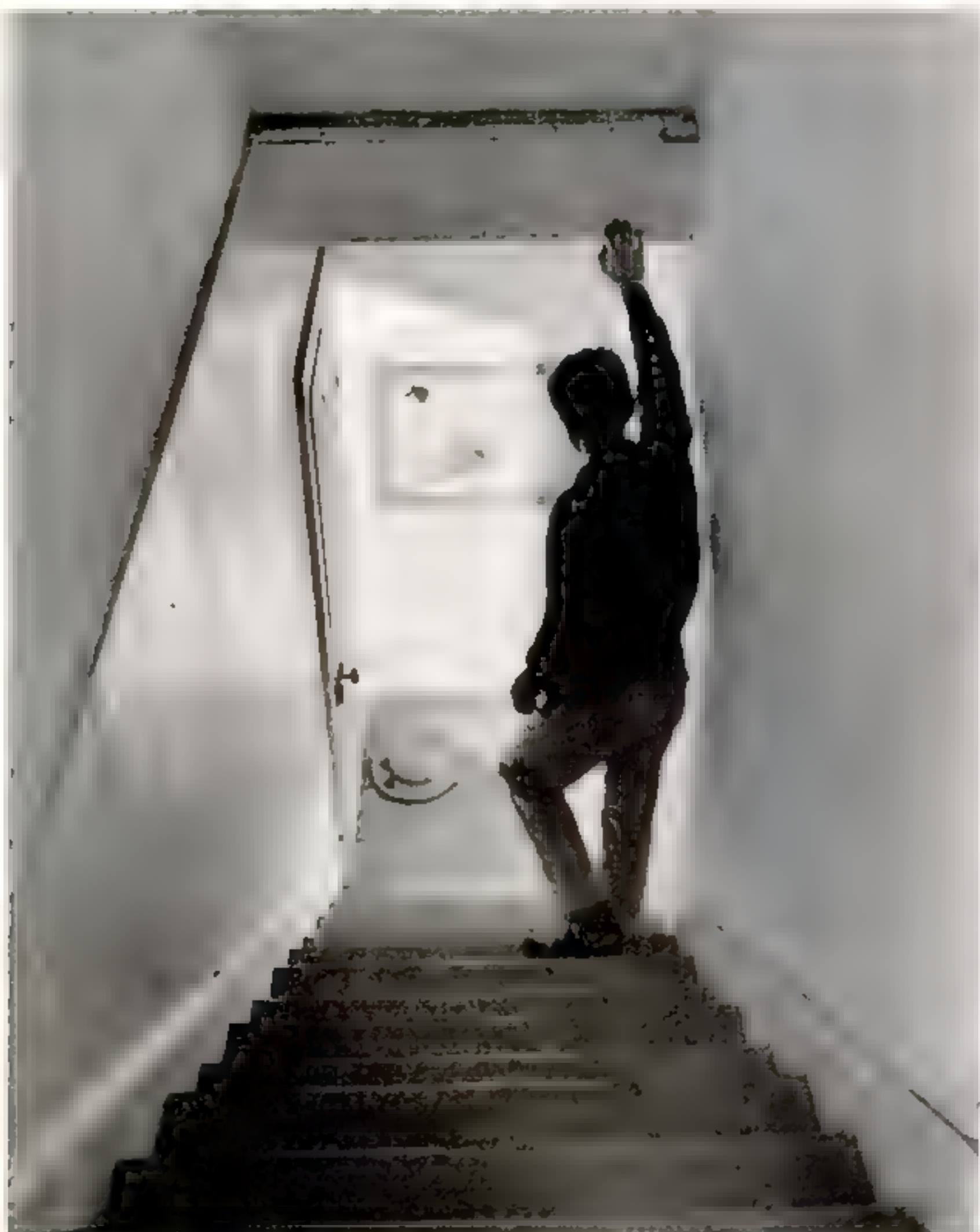
The Lincoln County courthouse, from which The Kid made his break from jail, used to look like this. It was originally the Murphy store.



The restored courthouse is now a museum. Billy shot out of the upstairs window left of corner, killing one deputy on the spot where Peter Hurd stands.



The Tunstall store was a fortress made of thick adobe walls with iron plates.



Down this stairway Billy escaped from the Lincoln County courthouse after killing Deputy J. N. Bell, with whom he was paying money. The Kid's two bullets went through Bell into wall beyond Peter Hurd.



San Patricio, The Kid's favorite stamping ground, is still considered one of New Mexico's toughest towns. The Kid's pal, José Miguel Sotelo, was killed in a gunfight.

Billy's friend was English Rancher J. H. Tunstall. His death was avenged by The Kid's six-shooter.



Rival feudists were the Murphy-Dolan crowd who, for years, had boxed Lincoln County business and politics. L. G. Murphy sits at right. J. J. Dolan stands at left.



Sheriff Pat Garrett twice trapped The Kid. Finally shot him in a hideout. Photo was taken soon after, when he was 30.





By shutters, Billy carved his name on doorpost, now removed to another house



A Billy The Kid hangout was this gambling room in an old saloon across the street from courthouse. Taken a few years after Billy's death, this picture is typical of border dives.



Secret peace meeting between Gen. Lew Wallace and Billy was held here. Wallace sat on veranda, Billy stood at tree



clump of cottonwood where the road runs toward the Rio Ruidoso at upper right. Peter Hurd's Sentinel Ranch is beyond the river, left of center. The population is mostly Spanish-American.

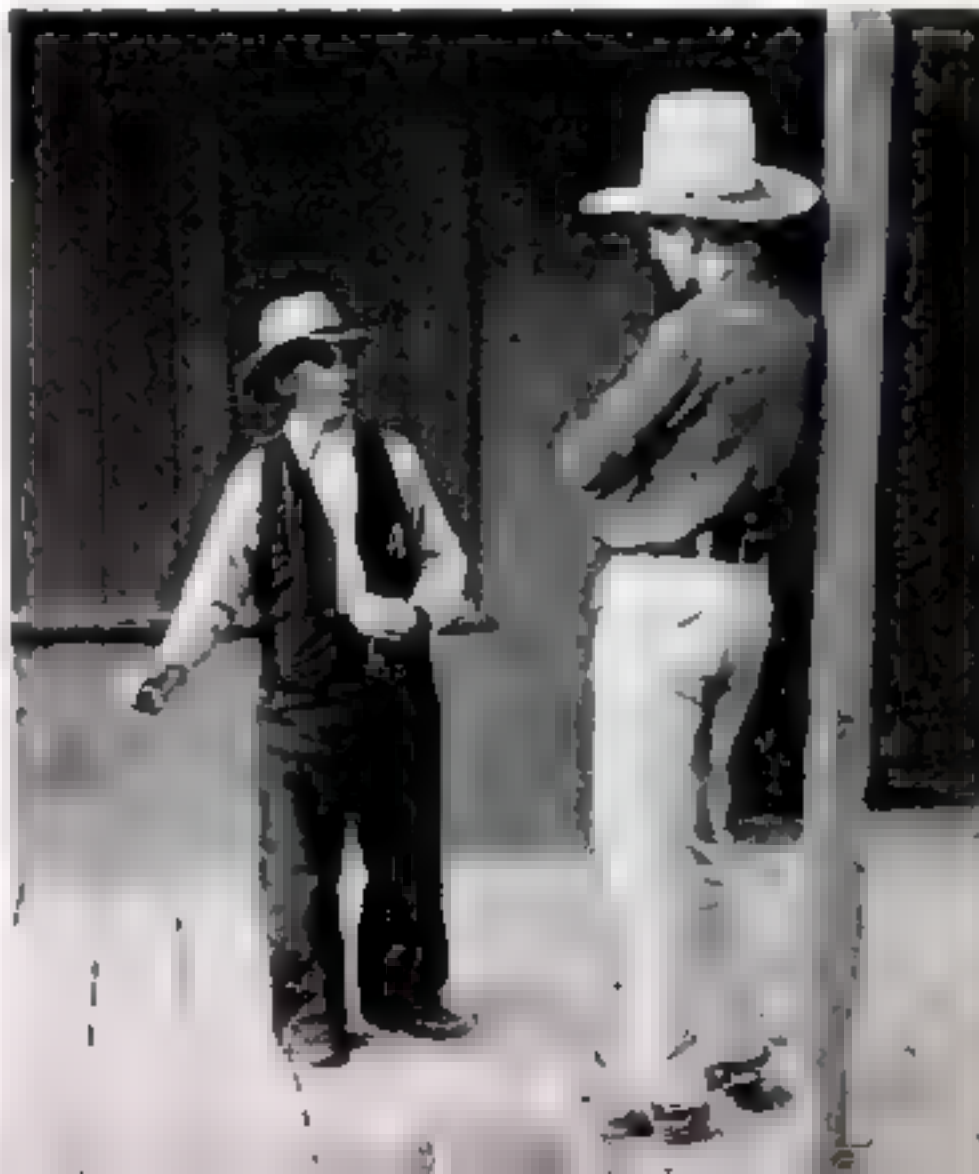


The Kid's grave near Ft. Sumner is protected by a fence to keep souvenir fiends from chipping tombstone. His pals were slain in Christmas Eve battle that ended with Billy's surrender

She saw Billy ambush Sheriff Brady in Lincoln and she often spoke to The Kid when she was a girl. She is Mrs. J. P. Church of Roswell, N. Mex.



He witnessed Billy's jailbreak when he was 10. Don Daniel Curahagal tells Peter Hurd about it before Funstall store.



His trigger finger was shot off in the gory Lincoln County war. He is George Cox of Ruidoso Valley





BRITISH WOMEN GUARD
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL
AGAINST NAZI BOMBERS



HOUSEWIVES OF BRISTOL ON PART-TIME AIR-RAID SERVICE MAN A PUMP TO FIGHT THE INCENDIARY BOMBS THAT GAVE BRISTOL A TERRIBLE LESSON LAST APRIL

British Women at War

THEY FILL 2,000,000 JOBS

War is particular hell on those who cannot fight back. Women have been the chief mental sufferers in all past wars. But in this war, the women of Britain have demanded the right to do something, anything, so long as it hurts Hitler. Their lift out of inaction and fear is one of the most spectacular events in wartime Britain. It gives American women an idea of what they can do, should the U. S. go to war. On the following pages LIFE shows concrete ways in which British women are helping Britain's war effort.

Three organizations work directly with the three fighting services and release men from non-fighting for fighting work. About 80,000 women of the WRNS (Women's Royal Naval Service), called "WRENS," work with the Navy. About 150,000 ATS (Auxiliary

Territorial Service) are attached to the Territorial Army. Perhaps 200,000 women of the WAAF (Women's Auxiliary Air Force) help the R.A.F.

The other organizations work to defeat Nazi air raids in various ways. About 100,000 are paid Air Raid Precautions workers. Two thousand are in the Auxiliary Fire Service. About 110,000 are in various nursing, ambulance and charitable organizations. And the rest, 1,000,000 women in the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS), do the thousands of relief jobs.

Finally, there are 400,000 women in factory trade unions and 13,000 members of the Land Army on the farms. Some 14,000 more work on railways and buses.

Very few of all these women will ever do any shooting. But they increase by 2,000,000 the shooting men



JEAN KNOX IS CHIEF OF AUXILIARY TERRITORIALS

NEW RECRUITS OF THE ATS ARE TRAINED IN SPOTTING THE FALL OF SHOT ON GRAPHED GLASS



AND WOMEN COME OUT BRICKS FROM A GUMP FILE IN BOMBED LONDON BLOCK





CHIEF OFFICER OF THE WRENS, THE MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY, BORN A SASSOON, STANDS WITH NAVAL OFFICERS IN GREENWICH DEPOT UNDER KING GEORGE I

NAVY WOMEN IN BLUE AND WHITE

Most exclusive of British women's services is the Women's Royal Naval Service. As seen on Chief Officer Lady Cholmondeley (pronounced Chunley) above, its uniform is a trim, blue naval suit. The hat is a smart tricorne. WRENS serve as clerks, telephone

operators, stewards and cooks for the Navy and the Fleet Air Arm, double in radio, signaling, decoding and ciphering. Their pay goes up to \$10 a week (less costs) for the ratings, \$1,400 a year for the chief officers. They carefully use nautical terms for everything.



EX-POLO PLAYING WHEN SERVES AS DISPATCH RIDER AT THE LONDON ADMIRALTY



TERRITORIAL SERVICE WOMAN LUGS HEAVY CRATE OF RATIONS AT ARMY DEPOT



WHEN HOUSEMAID IS CALLED A STEWARD, DRAWS LOW PAY FOR UNSKILLED WORK



WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR FORCE GIRL DOES SKILLED WORK IN PLANE MAINTENANCE

There is perhaps even more rivalry among the three women's auxiliaries to the fighting services than among Navy, Army and Air Force men. The Navy (WRENS, *top left*) wears blue with white shirt. Army (ATS, *top right*) wears khaki. has lately demanded a

smarter uniform to keep up with the others on dates. The Air Force (WAAFS, *lower right*) wears a gray-blue uniform with a gray-blue cotton shirt. All three keep a stiff discipline, work so hard they never worry and not infrequently are killed in the line of duty.

WOMEN IN ARMY AND AIR FORCE

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 73



Land Army girl is outwitted by a ewe and three lambs on a South Downs farm. These girls get their specialized training

only as fast as British farmers apply for extra help. Britain is having difficulty getting more food out of its park-covered

lands. When openings come, girls from the city slums are especially keen to work in England's beautiful countryside.

GIRLS ON THE FARMS

Food production is what Britain may some day need worst of all. To that fighting front, Britain has so far sent about 13,000 girls of the Women's Land Army. Most have had training in agricultural schools. They wear the worst uniform in England—khaki breeches, green pull-over sweater, heavy shoes. But they do perhaps the most healthful work of all the services.

Until last March a women's service was voluntary, then compulsory registration of women by age groups was called for by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin. Nearly a million, beginning with those 20 and 21, have registered by now, but the registrars discovered that most of them were already doing something in the war. Britain is looking for 800,000 more women for army, factory and the fighting services. The latter are promised the nearest thing to active shooting service that Britain has asked from its women since the time of Queen Boudicca.



Students at the Kent Agricultural College at Wye walk back from the school fields, past the Brussels sprouts, after a day's arduous, sun-baked schooling.



Tractor Driver Dorothy Skates, 21, does a man's work on an Essex farm and loves it. Before the war, she had lived in the crowded stone warrens of London, but she much prefers this life. It requires big, husky girls.



On a munitions factory British girl with one bandaged hand skillfully operates a welding torch. She has had training in

a school at Government expense. Here, as in most British factories, British have adopted the German policy of step-

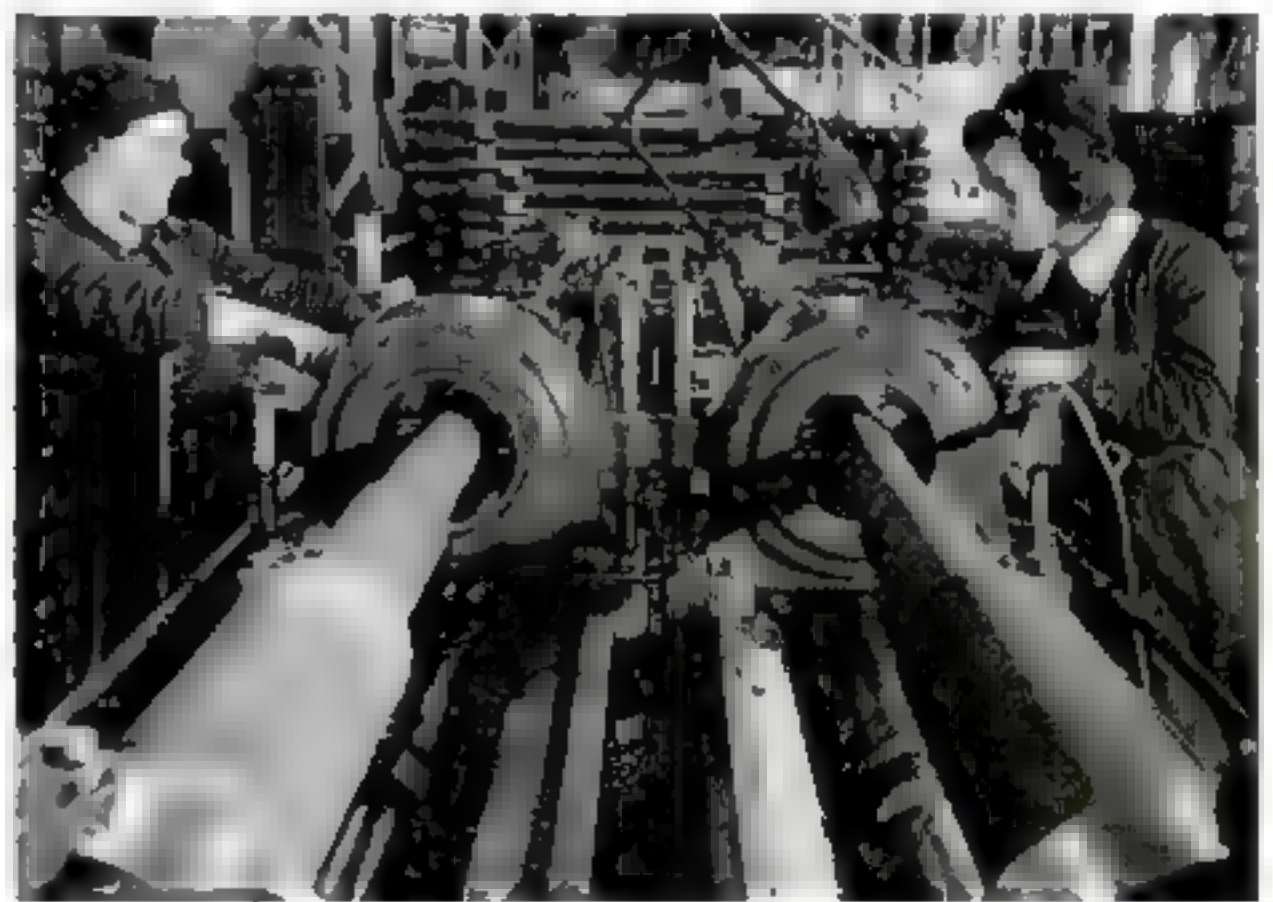
ping up work with cheerful musical programs on the radio. BBC puts on a regular *Music While You Work* broadcast



Inside a tank in the factory, this intent girl paints the inside of the revolving two-lidded turret. Thousands of such jobs can be done by women fully as well as by men. Women are good at careful detailed work.

GIRLS IN FACTORIES

All that Nazi Germany did by force to its women for eight years, Britain has done in two years by the spontaneous will for victory. These pictures of women in factories, on farms, in uniforms, look amazingly like Nazi Germany in 1938. The women are required to register. They may not change jobs without official permission. But these British women are working willingly. Nobody could keep them from working. They think about their jobs in their spare time. In their persons is released the inexhaustible energy of a fighting free people where the humblest is as determined to win as is the Prime Minister. In fact, the Government has been forced to remind workers that, when they work too hard, their efficiency is hurt. They are forced to keep decent hours of work. The women of the U. S. would do well to look at these women closely. What they have done, American women can and may some day have to do.



Gun barrels are bored in factory by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge (left), 42, mother of four, and Mrs. Joan Miller, 20, mother of one, with a husband in the Army.

THEY DO THE HUNDRED MISCELLANEOUS JOBS OF MEN



Bus conductor is Mrs. Florence Wood of Coventry, who used to work in a laundry.



Railway workers are these carriage cleaners on Great Southern Railway.



Porter at London's Euston Station is now a woman. Some 14,000 women are working as ticket collectors, waitresses, etc.



Delivery girl here takes the place of a man on the ice-cream bicycle van.



Window cleaning is difficult, tough work for women in the Window Cleaning Association.



Fire fighters are this team of housewives practicing on imaginary incendiary bomb.



Milkwoman is Mrs. May Quarn who does quite as good a job as milkman who preceded her.



Two store porters claim to do all the work that 15 male porters used to do in peacetime.



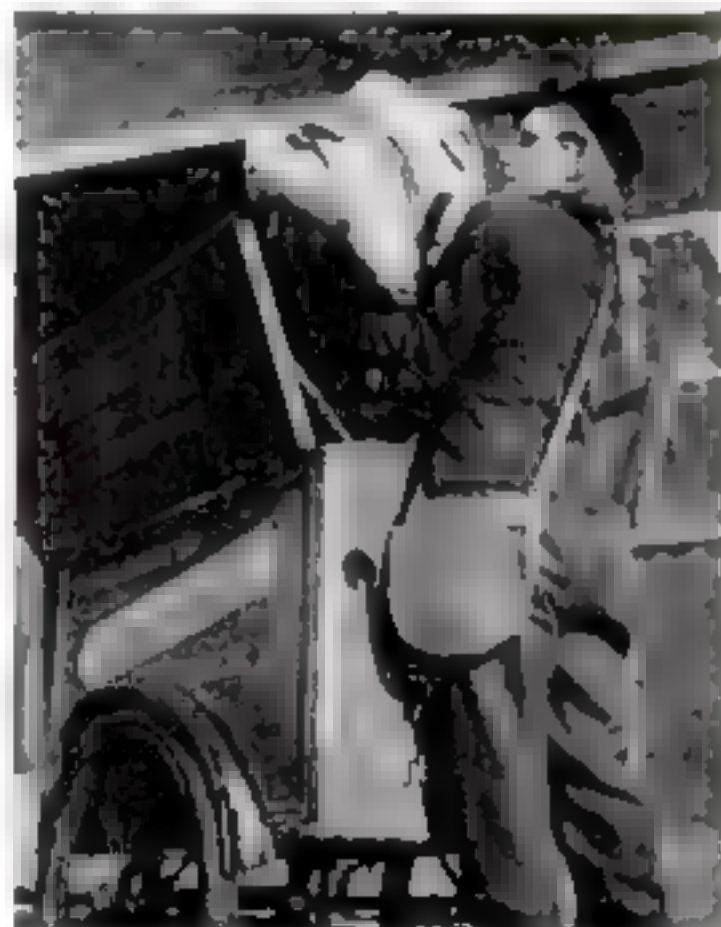
Butcher trained by butcher school of Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society cuts hog in two.



Draymen are replaced by these girls rolling beer barrels from brewery to delivery truck.



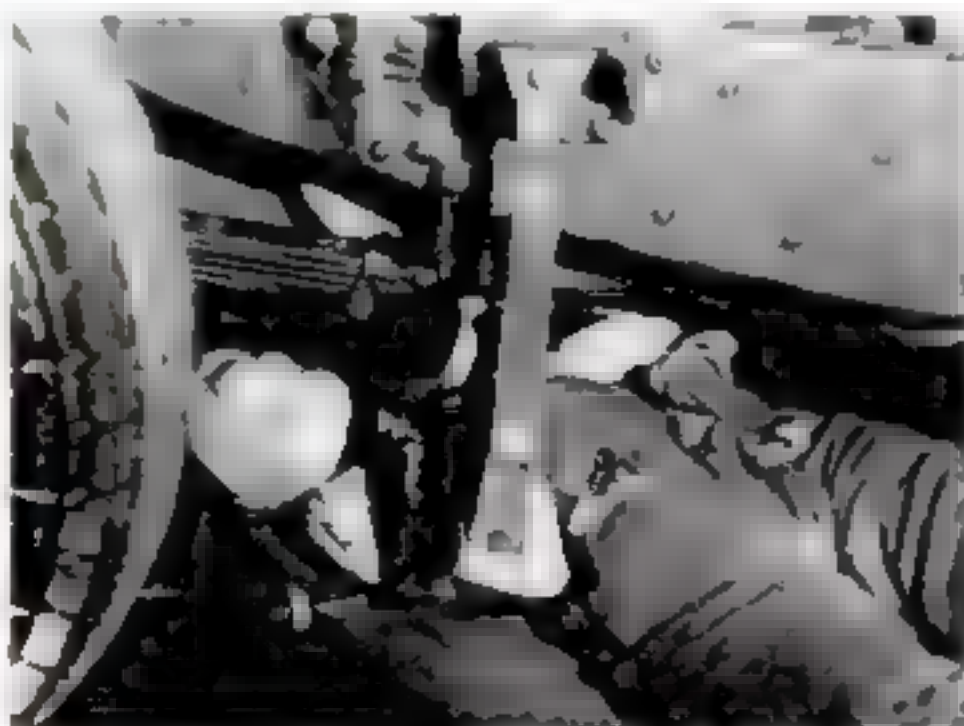
Blacksmith is Anne Hughes who assists her husband run a traveling forge to shoe horses.



Laundry delivery is now done for one London company by big fleet of girl bicyclers.



Refugee supplies are collected by the ladies of the Women's Voluntary Service, given where they will do the most good.



Mechanic is this woman under a bus. The London Passenger Transport Board has taken 4,000 women on its bus lines.



Knitting is incessant occupation of all women of Britain, including even the girls in a London night club between shows.



Spiritual refreshment is the main service these London movie usherettes do the tank troops passing through. The London

Standard suggested that they be exempted from compulsory service. But only automatic exemptions are ministers,

lunatics and the blind. Unlike women on these two pages, the service women have no food, shelter or clothing worries.

Send in Your Name Today Enroll in the World's Foremost After-Shave Club



SIGN YOUR NAME BELOW and mail us this advertisement. We'll send you a generous bottle of Aqua Velva. Preferred by gentlemen everywhere, Aqua Velva is the world's most popular after-shave lotion. Cool and refreshing, it leaves your face feeling softer and smoother. Electric shavers use it before and after shaving.

Address: The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. CA-13, Glastonbury, Conn.—makers of fine shaving preparations for over 100 years. Offer good in U.S.A. and Canada only.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS ONLY! Get free a 25¢ package of Williams honed-on-leather Razor Blades—with each purchase of a 3-oz. or 11-oz. bottle of Aqua Velva. **AT YOUR DEALER'S.**



"WORD of MOUTH ADVERTISING"

Built this Pipe Tobacco

THE STRONGEST ADVERTISING we know, when it comes to pipe tobacco, is the "word of mouth" kind.

WE HAVE ALWAYS believed that pipe smokers think for themselves. We believe they like to make up their own minds—that they resent too much "high pressure."

WHEN A PIPE SMOKER becomes sold on EDGEWORTH, we know that we have the best possible advertisement.

FOR THERE IS no recommendation as strong as the endorsement of "one friend to another." That's the way EDGEWORTH has grown—since 1903. And that, we believe, is the only sound way to build a business.

FRANKLY, we could make many claims for EDGEWORTH. But we prefer to let the tobacco sell itself. All we ask is—that you try it—at our expense.

SEND FOR SAMPLE (At Our Expense)

LA. US & BRD. CO.
408 So. 22nd St., Richmond, Virginia
I please send me, at your expense, a generous sample of EDGEWORTH Ready-Rubbed—America's Finest Pipe Tobacco.

Name _____
(Please print your name and address clearly)

Address _____

City or Town _____

State _____ 906

SHIP BY AIR EXPRESS

To Speed DEFENSE Production!

Save priceless production time by Air Express delivery of tools, dies, vital materials, machine parts, etc. Most all industrial centers are only hours apart by three-mile-a-minute Air Express; cities 2500 miles away, overnight! Practically anything, large or small, light or heavy, that fits in a plane can be shipped. It's not expensive, either.

Special Pick-up—Special Delivery

included at no extra cost within regular Railway Express Agency vehicle limits in all U. S. cities and principal towns.

Look How Little It Costs!

Typical rates by Air Miles: Minimum \$1.00

Miles	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
200	\$1.00	\$1.34	\$1.67	\$2.00	\$2.50
500	1.00	1.34	1.67	2.00	2.50
1000	1.00	1.34	1.67	2.00	2.50
2000	1.00	1.34	1.67	2.00	2.50

Per pound rate for 1 lb. or less.

For rates on other commodities, see our rates.

Ask for our time table listing domestic and foreign rates, lists of cities, and for service and information call.

AIR EXPRESS
Division of
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

British Women (continued)

NO TIME FOR TEARS

WOMEN AT WAR KEEP BUSY WITH PROBLEMS OF WORK, UNIFORMS, MAKE-UP, DATES AND MEALS

by MARY WELSH

As a footnote to the pictures on the preceding pages, a member of LIFE's London staff has written this intimate account of British women at war. Mary Welsh is a native of Thief River Falls, Minn., and a graduate of Northwestern University, who has spent several years in London as a foreign correspondent.

For the first time in their history, British women have been accorded more-than-rhetorical equality with their menfolk. They are conscripted. According to the year of their vintage, they are signing on in age groups at Government labor exchanges all over the country for front-line work. Last fall's carry observation, "My dear, without make-up, she looks like the goods yards at Hamm" has become "But of course, it'll be years before they get to her age group."

Under the brand of "semi-skilled females" they hold snorting pneumatic riveters to the spars of Spitfire skeletons. Walking on rubber soles and wearing rubber gloves, they weave and wind and cut long gelatinous strands of raw, but dangerous, explosive that looks like giant macaroni. In camouflaged hangars they punch bullets into machine-gun ammunition belts. They plot the courses of His Majesty's warships. They milk cows and pitch hay. They build boats and fight fires. They fly planes and shoot anti-aircraft guns and drive ambulances.

Joining any of the three military services (ATS, WRNS or WAAF) is like going to Girl Scout camp, except that it is difficult to run home to mother if you don't happen to like it. New girls in the lowest rank, earning about one shilling and fourpence a day, have to scrub floors and wash dishes as their contribution to the national war effort. They have to get up, and eat, and march, and go to bed, on order.

In the ATS (Army), the superior officers are apt to be hearty young women with chins who before the war spent their time hunting and shooting, who carry officers' batons under their arms, who dig their heelplates into the floor in a dominating, almost predatory way, slap their thighs when they laugh and, if they want to be friendly, call you "old girl." Some of them wear monocles.

The WRNS (Navy) is hard to get into, but fine—though the work is strenuous—once you're in. The WRENS are nice, agreeable women. One unglamorous officer identifies herself to recruits as "an over-stuffed Nelson." In the office and map-plotting jobs at English ports, WRENS get the satisfaction of being trusted with important information, including the whereabouts of all the ships of the Navy. They also get the frustration of having to sit quietly, not even looking negative, when their friends mourn over ships being sunk which the WRENS know are not sunk, but only German propaganda.

WRENS learn to drink pink gin and learn that there are two kinds of Navy men. There are the ones with red faces who seem to feel there isn't enough air for talking ashore—the "silent service." And there are the smooth-haired, smooth-mannered ones who like cocktail parties and showgirls.

Why the WAAFS always stretch their necks

Like the Air Force, the WAAF doesn't care so much what you ~~work~~ as how you perform. It doesn't expect recruits to adjust their personalities as much as the ATS and the WRENS do. Even so, WAAFS soon begin to look all alike. One reason is that their hair must be cut or coiled so that it won't touch their jacket collars. Another is that the gray-blue cotton shirts WAAFS wear to match their uniforms somehow shrink more quickly than the WRENS' white shirts or the ATS' khaki ones. So WAAFS all share the habit of stretching and turning their necks. They also quickly get a confident bearing that comes from discovering that soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians generally would rather date WAAFS than anyone else.

The Ministry of Labor has announced at regular intervals that rich society girls will be put into the Woman's Land Army. But the Land

Army, which wears droopy-seated khaki breeches and green sweaters, so far consists chiefly of vicars' daughters who have always loved animals, and little London manicurists and Woolworth clerks. They feel that getting up in frigid dawns to milk cows is an anteroom to heaven compared with their battle against crowds and smoke and high prices and bombs in London.

None of the women's services minds wearing uniform. It stamps them in public as being part of something important. Also it deletes all the bother of deciding every morning what to wear and how to assemble it from assorted bits of wardrobe. At first, the underwear issued to rankers was pretty drab—white or khaki cotton. Now the WAAFS get a couple of pairs of good quality rayon crepe or satin brassières and pants (wool for winter) in sizes to fit them. The other two services have made similar concessions to vanity. The ATS provides more than a dozen different sizes of uniform and keeps tailors on hand at training stations to make neat alterations.

When the services were first formed, it was a problem deciding what make-up would be permitted. Officers who had decreed "no make-up" had to spend most of their time ordering sullen rankers to wipe off their mouths. Within a couple of months, each of the services was permitting make-up—rouge, lipstick, eyeshadow, mascara, powder—with officers' morning inspections including a sharp look to see that it wasn't overdone. Red nail polish is forbidden, but pale pink is all right.

There are some disadvantages to being in one of the military services. The pay is low—even for officers, only about \$8 a week; the restrictions are numerous; the jobs often unflatteringly mental or requiring unmeasured courage. Even so, joining one of the formal services is one of the simplest ways for women to get through the war, because it disposes of the ever-growing load of petty inconveniences, annoyances, problems, which weary other women.

Exit hobby pins and peroxide blondes

Both military and nonmilitary women can still get permanent waves and shampoos at the hairdressing shops. But there hasn't been a bobby pin or a tin hair curler on sale for months. Accordingly, coiffures are growing shorter—though not yet shingled. Because acetate is used in ammunition manufacture, there is practically no nail-polish remover left, so nails are staying natural. There seems to be a shortage of peroxide too, with the brighter blondes growing dingy at the scalp.

Even glamor girls rouge their lips from battered old lipsticks with the paint chipped off because, although refills are still available, fancy containers have disappeared.

Girls who used to squeal "daafinitely" to any remark now squeal "how wizard," meaning wonderful. "Bored" has been replaced with the army phrase "browned-off," and the borrowed American slang "what's the dope?" is forgotten for "what's the strength?," also from the Army. Fighter pilots' combat reports include "I took evasive action," and the WAAFS adopted it in describing their adventures on dates. It is heard in powder rooms everywhere now.

Despite the crowding and the noise of eating in public, few women still try to entertain at home in London. The horrors of being a hostess and trying to make menus of something which is both unra-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



The Women's Land Army is unpopular because of its drab costume of khaki breeches and green sweaters. These Yorkshire girls are being inspected by the Princess Royal.

How's your "Pep Appeal"?

—by Helen Hokinson



Bright Eyes: But Auntie! No dancer ever looked like that! How about a little animation, a little motion, a little whoosh, a little pep appeal?



Auntie: Oh, dear! I thought you'd like it. But what in goodness' name is "pep appeal"? **Bright Eyes:** It's oomph, darling. It's verve. It's *joie de vivre*. And, come to think of it, you need it as badly as that statue does. Aha! I've got an idea!



Bright Eyes: No wonder you can't sculpt conga dancers, the way you've been eating lately! If you don't eat right you don't get enough vitamins. Vitamins for pep!



Bright Eyes: And right here's where we make a start toward getting them. You need to have all the vitamins, you know, and right in this delicious cereal, KELLOGG'S PEP, are extra-good sources of two of the most important ones—B₁ and D.

Auntie: But goodness, child! Why didn't you tell me it *tastes* so good? If getting the other vitamins can be as much fun as eating PEP, just watch me become the most vitaminized sculptor you ever saw.

Vitamins for pep! Kellogg's Pep for vitamins!

Pep contains per serving: 4/5 to 1/3 the minimum daily need of vitamin B₁, according to age; 1/2 the daily need of vitamin D. For sources of other vitamins, see the Pep package.

MADE BY KELLOGG'S IN BATTLE CREEK

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GAME "Guess what good food I represent. In sandwiches you've met me. My flavor's rare beyond compare. I'll treat you if you get me."



NAME "You're UNDERWOOD'S — you're Deviled Ham. Now for that promised treat!" "It's ready, going," the hostess said, "come one, come all, let's eat!"



FAME You'll get your share of compliments on Underwood's famed flavor, when served at parties, picnics, meals. Stock up with this good old standby.



FREE! Mail one Underwood Deviled Ham label, with name and address, for a full-size tin of *Pâtissière Canapé Spread* as a sample. Try this new All-American delicacy with the imported flavor. Wm. Underwood Co., 374 Walnut Street, Watertown, Massachusetts.



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NO TIME FOR TEARS (continued)

tioned and still plentiful are equaled only by the horrors of dinner guests who find they are expected to relish a meal of boiled tripe without onions or stuffed sheep's heart, baked in dough.

In such elaborate upheavals as total war, no individual's history can be typical. But the story of Nancy Allen is an example of the thousands of British women who, like the Pilgrims' wives, have broken away completely from a life they thought was good.

Nancy Allen is 31, thin, perky, economical, gay. Before the war she and her insurance-agent husband lived in a London suburb in a duplex house with a garden, took the same bus to work every morning. She was secretary to a shipping executive. On Saturdays they stayed in town to see a show or dine and dance. On Sundays she played tennis, he went to a nearby airport, piled up flying hours as a member of the Air Reserve. Otherwise they saved their money. They wanted to have a baby and to give it a good education.

Last winter while Nancy was in the hospital for an appendectomy, they told her that her husband had been killed, landing, after a bombing flight over the Ruhr. After the hospital, she stayed two weeks with friends in a country cottage, wrote her resignation from her old job. Then she went to one of the Ministry of Labor's 30 training schools, spent three weeks learning the elementaries of industrial engineering.

She learned how to read thousandths parts of an inch, how to measure a breech ring and a gun barrel, how to read a blueprint, how to set various machines for various jobs. Because she was accustomed to being accurate, she did better than most of her schoolmates—seamstresses, barmaids, college girls, housewives. They were all paid 38 shillings a week while they trained.

Nancy Allen now works nine hours a day, six days a week in a huge camouflaged factory in a grimy mill town. She wears overalls and works on Heald internal grinders on which the sleeve valves are internally ground for airplane engines. She earns £3. 12. a week.

She lives in a ramshackle brick house with seven other factory girls and a landlady whose son is in the army in Egypt. She never comes to London. She spends her weekly day off in the mill town or hiking over the nearby countryside. She likes the factory. She likes the tough, impersonal manners of her millmates, and now she's learned their slang, their habits.

So far the casualties of this war have not been heavy, nor women's tears widespread. That doesn't make it easier in individual instances.

The first Friday in June 1940 "Cobber" Kain of New Zealand, the first ace of the war, crashed to death on a French airfield. An hour later, Joyce Phillips, aged 21, a light-hearted girl with sunny hair and disposition, started canceling pre-nuptial parties, packed away her wedding dress. A couple of weeks later she joined the WAAF and, since September, one of her chief duties has been at a huge table at a R.A.F. headquarters plotting across the map of England the course of enemy marauders.

These are the women of Britain today. They express few high sentiments of patriotism. They work. Privately they dream their private plans for reconstruction after the war. Like the Pilgrim mothers, they have a frontier. It is the mechanization of modern war and they grapple with its new techniques as Pilgrim women did, helping to civilize an earlier world. They work so hard they have no time for tears.

AMERICAN WOMEN PREPARE FOR WAR

Since the U. S. is not at war, there are no women's organizations here exactly comparable to those in Britain. But various organizations are enrolling women for service when and if needed.

The Office of Civilian Defense under New York's Mayor LaGuardia is the U. S. Government agency that has the job of matching the British civilian effort, if the U. S. goes to war. American women who want to be personally prepared to do something should write to the nearest office of the nine defense areas under the Office of Civilian Defense. Headquarters are in Boston, Mass.; New York City; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ohio; Chicago; Omaha, Neb.; San Antonio, Texas; San Francisco.

UFE also lists below the chief national organizations (there are countless local and regional ones) already enrolling women and teaching first aid, ambulance driving, motor repairs, air-raid precautions, etc.

American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.: Training in first aid, transport and canteen work. Consult local office.

American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., 1 East 57th St., N. Y. C.: Training in air-raid precautions, communications, transport, nursing, map reading, etc., in 116 units in 23 States.

General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.: Enrolling women for future work.

National Security League, 45 West 45th St., N. Y. C.: Clearinghouse for information on civilian defense organizations.



The "flower bed bend"—brings you nearer the best poses, but brings out the worst in stockings! That's why careful girls choose Cannons. They're misty-sheer, but wear like miracles!

And they're less apt to pop "mystery" runs because a special air-pressure machine inspects every pair for microscopic flaws. Only perfect stockings come from Cannon—full-fashioned, flawless, triple-inspected.

Cannon Hosiery

U. S. Cannon Silk Hosiery in the Cellophane Handy-Pack, 69¢ to \$1.00. Cannon Nylon Hosiery, \$1.35, and up. By the makers of Cannon Towels and Sheets.



Brim full of real orange flavor... Rich in Vitamin "C", California's sunshine defense for health.

WORLD CHAMPION



MISS MARGARET HAMMA, operating an IBM Electromatic Typewriter, established a new professional world's record of 149 words per minute for one hour.

The first half-hour of this performance won for her the amateur championship. ☆ These records were made in competition with 8 other professional contestants and 44 other amateur contestants from various parts of the United States and Canada. ☆ The competition was held under the auspices of the Ninth Annual International Commercial Schools Contest in Chicago, on June 19 and 20, 1941.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION





The 20th Century's locomotive (above) is a 471-ton Hudson J3-4-6 type. Below is what the engineer sees as he looks back over the coal tender at the smoke streaming back over the train from the stack. The smoke is blackest when the train is starting or picking up speed.



The fireman sits at the left-hand side of the cab. He doesn't sweat and strain with a shovel. Instead he just twists a knob which regulates the automatic stoker that feeds coal to the furnace.

Life Rides in the Cab of the 20th Century Limited

New York Central's best engineers drive the most famous U.S. train on 961-mile New York-Chicago run



Whizzing past a road gang near Gary, Ind., the Century whistles a warning and pounds by at 70 m. p. h. To the workers, the Century is just another train. They don't even look up as it passes.



The engineer sits on a cushioned stool at the right-hand side of the cab with hand on engine brake. Above his head is the throttle which he pulls back to go faster, pushes forward to slow

down. The lever below his hand is the train brake. Behind him is a curtain which is kept open in pleasant weather. This is Engineer Francis Bezekun Bowser on the Elkhart-Chicago division

The dream of most American boys and of many grown-up American men is to ride in the cab of a locomotive. The rosiest version of the dream insists that the train be the New York Central's 20th Century Limited, most famous train in America.

Recently the dream came true for LIFE which, in the person of Cameraman Alfred Eisenstaedt, walked through the Century gate at Grand Central Station just before 8 p.m., E. S. T., up the rich red carpet and onto the train. For the first 82 miles the Century was pulled by an electric locomotive, efficient but unromantic. Then at Harmon, N. Y., a magnificent steam locomotive was coupled on and Eisenstaedt clambered up into the cab. With his hand lightly on the throttle, the engineer pushed the steam-filled giant over the rails, waved to children clustered at the crossings and sent the sad sound of the whistle shrieking through the night. The tracks are always cleared for

the Century so the engineer never had to worry as the train pounded up the Hudson Valley, chased the sun westward along the Mohawk, roared through the night past Buffalo and along Lake Erie, ran across the flat country as the sun came up and came neatly to a stop in Chicago on the dot of 8 a.m., C. S. T., completing its 961-mile run in 16 hours.

The ambition of almost every railroad fireman is to become an engineer. The ambition of almost every New York Central engineer is to be assigned to the Century. It does not pay them more in money than the standard pay for veteran engineers but it does pay vastly in prestige. Eight engineers drive the Century on its westbound run, another eight on the eastbound, the train crews changing at each division stop—Harmon, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Collingwood, Toledo, Elkhart. Actual boss of the train en route is conductor but the real big shot is the engineer whose cab is his castle and who makes the train go and stop.



AT 8 A. M., TRAIN PULLS INTO LA SALLE ST. DEPOT



From the fireman's window the scenery shows as a blur in the camera's lens but the track, speeding along with the fast

train, comes out clearly. The average 20th Century speed is 65 m. p. h. Its top speed on normal runs is 85 m. p. h.



The engineer's thirst is satisfied by water kept in a glass jug underneath his stool. Temperature in the cab sometimes gets up to 90°.

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A doctor has perfected Tampax so ingeniously it can be inserted and removed quickly and easily. Your hands need not even touch the Tampax, which comes in dainty applicator. You can dance, play games . . . use tub or shower. No odor can form; no deodorant needed—and it's easy to dispose of Tampax.

Tampax is made of pure, compressed surgical cotton, very absorbent, comfortable, efficient. Three sizes: Regular, Super, Junior. Sold at drug stores and notion counters. Introductory box, 20¢. Economy package of 40 is a real bargain. Don't wait for next month! Join the millions using Tampax now!

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Century is made up of locomotive, coal car, baggage & mail car, crew car, eleven passenger cars. Train crew consists of engineer, fireman, conductor and two brakemen.



The conductor, Benjamin Brough, comes through for tickets, followed by Pullman Conductor William Chukl. Ticket collecting starts 20 minutes out, takes about an hour.



The Pullman porter, William Cunningham, dozes on folding bench at end of the car. From his ten passengers, he will get \$5 in tips. With tips, his weekly earnings are \$38.

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...not artificial

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The bartender in the club car, Manuel De Ocampo, is on the job until 1 a.m. when the train's two bars shut down. The favorite Century drink is Scotch and soda (80¢).



Manicurist Dora Holloway works in empty roomette, charges 75¢ for a manicure.



Barber Victor E. Aceto has a chair up in the third car. He charges 25¢ for a shave.



In the crew car, Pullman porters and waiters sleep in tiered bunks. Porters nap for four or five hours. While one sleeps, his car is worked by porter in the adjoining car.

A SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR SHAVING

FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7
WHO SHAVES DAILY

It Needs No Brush
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Modern life now demands at least 1 man in 7 shave *every day*. This daily shaving often causes razor scrape—irritation.

To help men solve this problem, we perfected Glider—a rich, soothing cream. It's like your wife's "vanishing cream"—not greasy or sticky.

BUFFER BETWEEN BLADE AND SKIN

You first wash your face thoroughly with hot water and soap to remove grit and oily sebum that collects on whiskers every 24 hours. Then spread on Glider quickly and easily with your fingers. Never a brush. Instantly Glider forms a protective layer between the edge of your blade and the sensitive surface of your skin. It enables the razor's sharp edge to remove each completely softened whisker at the skin line *without scraping or irritating the skin*.

ESPECIALLY FOR THE 1 MAN IN 7 WHO SHAVES DAILY

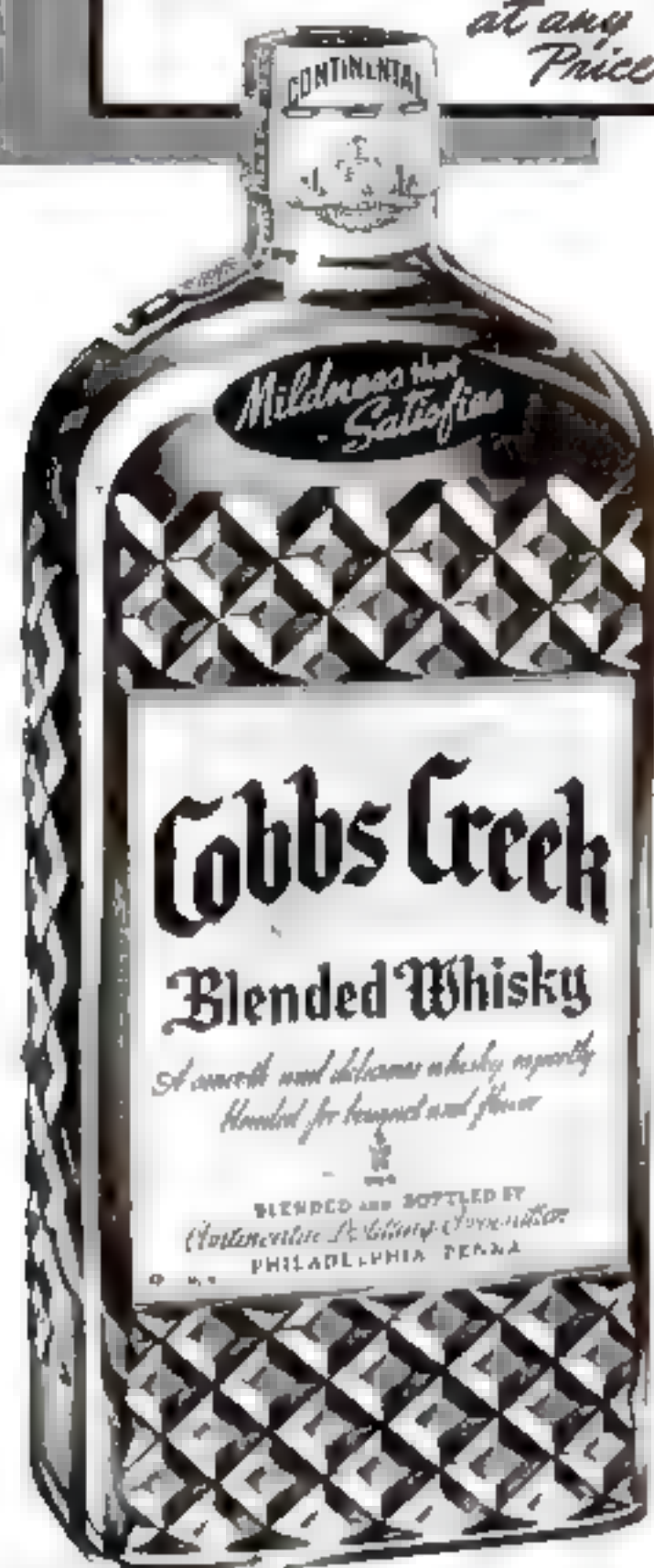
For men in responsible positions—doctors, lawyers, businessmen and others who must shave *every day*—Glider is invaluable. It eliminates the dangers frequent shaving may have for the tender face and leaves your skin smoother, cleaner. Glider has been developed by The J. B. Williams Co., who have been making fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.

TRY A TUBE AT OUR EXPENSE—We're so positive that Glider will give you more shaving comfort than anything you've ever used that we'll send you a generous tube **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. No stamps—no cartons—no dimes. Just send your name and address to The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. CG-14, Gastonbury, Conn., and we'll send you a tube of Glider. On this **FREE** trial test, we rest our case entirely. Don't delay—send in a penny post card today for your free tube of Glider. Offer good in U. S. A. and Canada only.

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Excellent Forest Trails
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Please send vacation and travel folders describing and picturing West Virginia Vacationlands.

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PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

HIS OFFICE IS A LION'S DEN

Sirs

The lion shown in these photographs is Muggsy, 2-year-old pet of Howard J. Cooper, local automobile dealer. Except for a brief period with the circus from which Mr. Cooper purchased him, Muggsy has spent his entire life in the office shown in these pictures, which were made on the lion's second birthday.

Mr. Cooper and his secretary regularly conduct their daily business in the presence of the lion. The top picture shows Mr. Cooper feeding Muggsy his daily ration of dog biscuit, which is supple-

mented by condensed milk and canned dog food. In the lower photograph, the secretary is coaxing the lion to get his big feet off her desk so she can get back to work.

Since the office fronts directly on the sidewalk, Muggsy is quite a public attraction. Scores of persons make it a daily habit to check up on his progress. The thought of the lion's increasing size was a worry at first, but now that Muggsy has attained his two-year growth without inconveniencing anyone, Mr. Cooper plans to keep him as a permanent pet.

WARD C. MORGAN

Kalamazoo, Mich.



**did he mean...
doggy
legs**



or doggie legs?

Was he complimentary? Or disparaging? What did he mean?

If you're at all perplexed, then you'd "Better Get NEET Today," and make sure! NEET neatly and quickly removes the disturbing hairline separating approval and disapproval... helps make lovely legs lovelier!

Simply apply this cosmetic cream hair remover to your legs, or under your arms, or wherever you want ugly hair removed. Leave NEET on for a few minutes, then rinse the unwanted hair off. The skin is left white, smooth, and pleasantly scented. No razor stubble to mar the svelte leg-line or catch in sheer hose when NEET is used. NEET will not encourage hair growth. Buy a tube of new NEET today from your department, drug, or ten cent store.

**Better Get
neet today**

**Brush Away
Gray Hair**
...and Look 10
Years Younger



Now, at home, you can quickly and easily tint telltale streaks of gray to natural appearing shades—from lightest blonde to darkest black. Brownatone and a small brush does it—or your money back! Used for 30 years by thousands of women (men, too). Brownatone is guaranteed harmless. No skin test needed, active coloring agent is purely vegetable. Cannot affect waving of hair. Lasting—does not wash out. Just brush or comb it in. One application imparts desired color. Simply retouch as new gray appears. Easy to prove by tinting a test lock of your hair. 66¢ at drug or toilet counters on a money-back guarantee. Retain your youthful charm. Get BROWNATONE today.

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The sardonyx is your lucky gem, symbol of married happiness. A Hamilton and you would make a blissful couple. It's the watch that stays true for years and years. And suits you to a tick!

Hamilton's experience building watches for railroad men insures greatest possible accuracy in every size and grade that Hamilton makes. See the new models at your jeweler's.

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CORINNE. 17 jewels, 14K white or natural gold filled, 18K applied gold numeral dial\$45
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Send me helpful free booklet: New Facts about Varicose Veins and Beautiful Legs.

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AMERICA'S LEADING MAKERS OF SURGICAL HOSIERY FOR OVER 100 YEARS

PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

"KING HENRY THE ATE"

Sirs:

I am sending you these pictures to show why I think my brother George will be the King Henry the Eighth of tomorrow. These pictures were made before, during and after an ordinary meal at a "Y" camp for boys. I challenge LIFE's readers to show why George should not have the title of "King Henry the Ate."

The first shot was made before the meal and shows George's normal waistline. The second picture gives an idea of how much food he crammed into his stomach. The third photo was snapped as George was putting the finishing touches to his repast. Believe it or not, dinner consisted of 25 pieces of chicken, three glasses of milk, six rolls and five desserts.

ED LANDRETH

Joplin, Mo.



THIS IS THE WAY TO BE SURE OF CLEAN TOILETS IN HOT WEATHER



Hot days call for extra sanitary precautions. Keep your toilet bowls spotlessly clean with

Sani-Flush. It removes stains, film and unsightliness—without scrubbing. Even cleans the hidden trap.

Use Sani-Flush frequently during hot months. It cannot injure plumbing connections or septic tanks. (Also cleans out automobile radiators.) Directions on the can. Sold everywhere—10c and 25c sizes. . . . The Hygienic Products Co., Canton, Ohio.



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PICTURES TO THE EDITORS

(continued)

ROONEY RUNS DOWN

Sirs:

Everyone who sees Mickey Rooney on or off the screen knows him as a high-speed young chap who never stops. During Mickey's vacation trip to Hawaii on the *Matsonia*, I had the pleasure of meet-

ing him. I also learned that even Rooney sometimes bows to a heavy sea. As the picture illustrates, the restless Rooney rests at a moment during a storm we encountered.

R. L. HOLT JR.

Honolulu, T. H.



ARMY TANK BLITZES BUILDING

Sirs:

While on maneuvers with the Second Army in Tennessee, I was in a convoy going through the town of Bell Buckle when I witnessed the accident pictured below. An Army tank crashed through a brick building to avoid a collision with a civilian truck. The accident occurred at

a blind intersection and the driver of the tank had no opportunity to see the truck until a crash was imminent. The man on the turret of the tank was slightly injured. The tank was able to run again under its own power.

PVT. V. A. ESPOSITO

Fort Benning, Ga.



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imported
into the
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In 87 lands
no other whisky tastes like

"Canadian Club"

Blended Canadian Whisky. 90.4 proof.
Imported by
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CAN YOU NAME THE WORLD'S MOST *Unusual Neighbors?*

1. "Not long ago," a Canadian writes, "I visited the new Rainbow Bridge between the U.S. and Canada at Niagara Falls. When an engineer took me out on the construction, it struck me how symbolic of the friendly relations between our two countries was the fact that half the bridge is being built 475 feet out from the Canadian side; and half, 475 feet out from the American—to meet finally in the exact center!"



2. "As we stood, looking down from a narrow steel girder, hundreds of feet above the whirling rapids at the foot of the Falls, I said, 'Know why this is the most unusual structure in the world today?' My friend laughed. 'Well,' he said, 'I know several good engineering reasons why it is, but suppose you tell me why you think it is.' 'Because,' I answered, 'it represents a monument to the world's most unusual neighbors—"



3. "'Just stop and think—the United States and Canada are almost the world's only neighbors that are not using their steel to destroy one another, but to strengthen their ties. You must admit that's something exceptional in times like these!'"



4. "When, later, we took the famed trip around the Falls, Bill remarked, 'The bridge isn't the only thing that makes our two countries unique. The way we've shared those Falls for power without dispute all these years is out-of-the-ordinary, too!'"

5. "Then, at the hotel, it occurred to me that Canadian Club, too, is among the ties that bind our countries, for its fine flavor has more American friends than any other imported whisky!"

Why have so many Americans switched to Canadian Club lately? Because of its unique, delightful flavor. No other whisky in all the world tastes

like Canadian Club. It's *light* as Scotch—*rich* as rye—*satisfying* as bourbon; and you can stick with it all evening long—in cocktails before dinner and tall ones after.

That's why Canadian Club is the largest-selling imported whisky in the United States (and in Scotland, too!).

IN 87 LANDS NO OTHER WHISKY TASTES LIKE

Canadian Club

Imported by Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Illinois

Blended Canadian Whisky, 90.4 proof

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Her First Silk Stockings

Once to every girl comes this experience . . . Now the dolls
go into a drawer—to look back on . . . Now the curls are
held a little more proudly . . . Now the step is a little
less tomboy . . . Now the words and the thoughts—
and the dreams—are a little more grown-up . . .
The girl has her first silk stockings . . .
Long silk stockings . . . Sheer . . . Grown-up
silk stockings . . . The kind of stockings
girls get engaged in . . . get married in . . . walk through life in . . .



Those first long silk stockings open up a new world; the world she was destined for from the day she was born—the grown-up world of men and rings and homes and work and style and travel.

Those first silk stockings will bring a little gasp to her throat, a little catch to yours.

A carefree youngster is on the threshold of womanhood.

Now she'll study herself in the mirror as those curves fill out.

Now she'll pay a little more attention to her walk and her talk, and how she sits in a chair.

Now she'll be a little more critical, a little less carefree, with the boy next door.

Now she'll find interesting moments in the fashion magazines.

Now she'll want to go shopping with you; she will want you to teach her how to cook, and how to sew.

She'll pick her personal perfume; decide on "her" colors; experiment on ways to do her hair.

The little socks of girlhood are cute and quaint.

The silk stockings of life are long and sheer.

The little socks of girlhood are careless and casual.

The silk stockings of life must be neat and straight and ladylike.

Those first silk stockings will change her dressing habits. She must wear something new to hold them up. She's a Lady of Lingerie now. She must step up her wardrobe to go with her new legs.

Now she wears stockings like mother's. Now she has moved up to her new place in her world—the place she has been growing for, preparing for, dreaming toward—is it twelve—or thirteen—or fourteen long years?

REALSILK
The Stockings of Glamour

YOU SHOP AT HOME FOR THIS FINER HOSIERY

Whether it's the first pair of silk stockings or the thousandth, it's so easy to have the satisfaction of knowing your legs wear the best name you can give them.

Realsilk has made women's legs look better—for less—for more than twenty years.

Realsilk ironed out the "wrinkles" in ill-fitting hosiery by developing its famous Personal Fit service. Now, silk hosiery is snug *all* over the leg, front and back, ankle and knee, thin calf or plump, because stockings are made to fit actual combinations of dimensions instead of dimensional "averages."

Realsilk has banished a hosiery handicap that has made generations of men frantic! *Crooked seams.* A reinforcement here, a special feature there, enable a woman to suspend her hosiery so it starts straight and doesn't work itself awry before she has gone ten steps.

Realsilk offers other tangible advantages of beauty and wear, such as "snag-resistant" twist, permanent dyes, and comfortable sole seams. So why don't you expose yourself to this kind of hosiery?

It's the easiest way in the world to shop—right in your home, at your leisure, at your convenience—direct from our mills to you. No shopping hurry—no parking worry. If no Realsilk representative is calling on you regularly, phone the Realsilk branch sales office in your city (listed under Real Silk Hosiery Mills) . . . Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis.

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